PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,228—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th Feb.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th „
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th „
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th „
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	16th „
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	23rd „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	14th „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	11th „
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th „

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,820	12th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			Friday.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
			Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 17th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1.996 tons, on or about 9th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 12th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 15th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,580	3rd Mar., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th February 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
AFARI	Kiene	1,432	18th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck, through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 27th January, 1898.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons,	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1898.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star.
PINK ......Two Stars.
GOLD......Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. :—

TRADE MARK

DISINFECTANTS!
DISINFECTANTS!

Extract from the *Times of India* of the 6th January, 1898, on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report.

"The ideal Drug from the point of view of simplicity is one of the COAL TAR Series, which to be a good Deodorant and Disinfectant only requires the addition of Water and the touch of the mixing stick. Several of the cheaper ones, that, like the more expensive ones, form a milky fluid, an emulsion with water, have been tried by Officers of large experience of the plague, who speak of them highly for their Deodorising power and the simplicity of their arrangement."

TREACHER'S CREASOTINE

is an excellent example of the kind of Disinfectant alluded to in the above article. A product of Coal Tar, it mixes easily with water, and requires no other preparation, to be immediately ready for use. For the Disinfection of dwellings, &c., for removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion, this preparation is especially valuable.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MEDICAL REQUISITES.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD., OF BOMBAY, hold an enormous and well-selected Stock of every description.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.
SPRAY APPARATUS.
BELTS OF EVERY KIND.
TRUSSES.
ELASTIC HOSIERY.
ENEMAS.
FEEDING BOTTLES.
INHALERS.
SYRINGES.

EVERY REQUISITE for the Sick Room.

DISINFECTANTS of every known kind.

MEDICAL CHESTS—SPECTACLES AND OPTICAL GOODS.

Orders by Telegram executed immediately.

FULL PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WINES AND STORES.

Received direct from countries of production in fortnightly shipments. Every article is guaranteed as to quality and freshness. Quarterly List on application.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT THE BEST.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

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A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

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HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.............................. Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

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INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

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which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

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MESSRS. KEMP & Co. LD., OF BOMBAY, hold one of the largest Stocks of Apparatus of all kinds in existence, and will, with pleasure, submit quotations for single articles or complete outfits.

MISCROSCOPES in great variety.

AIR PUMPS.
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FINE BALANCES.
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Special and Immediate Importations arranged where requisite.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia „	50	„	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This [illegible], the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "[illegible] up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1898, AT 5 P.M.
MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S POPULAR READINGS
(In Gujerati.)
From "BHOLO DOLO" (Part II.)
being his Parsi adaptation of
S. Lover's "HANDY ANDY."
Admission by Tickets at Annas 4 each,
to all parts of the House.

SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY, BART., C. S. I., has kindly consented to preside.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. Guns, at the Colaba North Fort, at 9 a.m. on FRIDAY the 11th instant.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 10th February, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned owns the INDIAN LETTERS PATENT granted to AMARIAH LAKE of PLEASANTVILLE New Jersey, U. S. of America, for an Improved Illusory Swing Apparatus which Letters Patent bear the Register No. 87 of 1897, and bear date the 8th day of July, 1897.

Now, be it known that all infringers of the rights secured to me by the above Patent will be prosecuted according to law, and will be responsible for any unlawful use of same and the consequences thereof.

KHURSED M. TATA.

Navsari, 18th January, 1898.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 18th February, 1898, for the SUPPLIES of STATIONERY and DRAWING MATERIALS during the year 1898-99.

Printed Forms of Tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Rupees Five for each form of Tender at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No notice will be taken of Tenders unless accompanied with Samples.

The usual deposit of Rupees 8 0 for Stationery and Rs. 5 0 for Drawing Materials, should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders. The successful Tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per the conditions of contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 10th February, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 583 OF 1892.

HIRJIBHOY JAMAL, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Khoja Mohella outside the Fort of Bombay. ....Plaintiff.

vs.

BALLABHAI BAPUJEE KILLAKER, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and LUXMIBAI, also of Bombay, Hindu, widow of NARAYEN SHIVRAM KORGAUMKER, Deceased, residing at Kandawady, outside the Fort of Bombay.......................Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated 27th day of January, 1898, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Laxmibai, widow of Narayen Shivram Korgaumker, in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, situate, lying and being in Kandawady, fronting on the West side of the said Kandawady Cross Lane, in the Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards be the same, little more or less, which includes the small piece or parcel of land lying on the North side of the said dwelling-house now standing in the name of Sewram Soriagi, in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 61, New No. 561, Old Survey No. 429, New Survey No. 7510, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the Oart of Bapoo Narcanoy, on or towards the West by the Kandawady Cross Road, on or towards the North by the property of Laxmon Bapshaw Dhumay, and on or towards the South by the property of Narayen Bhasker Josey, and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 103. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property [other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same that they should on or before the 2nd day of March, 1898, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. —Dated this 7th day of February, 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. NUSSARWANJI E. CHUBB will be in attendance from SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at his Dispensary, at No. 236, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, between the hours of 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., daily, (except Sundays) for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 10th February, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. NASARWANJI JAHANGIR will be in attendance from 12th instant, at the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Upper Mahim, between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M. daily (except Sundays) for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 10th February, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. V. S. TRILOKEKER will be in attendance from FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at Kalbadevi Road, opposite Mrs. Gad-bai Atmaram Sagoon, between the hours of 5-30 P.M. to 7 P.M. daily (except Sundays) for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 10th February, 1898.

THE NARANJI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH CALL of Rupees Two hundred and fifty per Share in the above Company is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, New Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1898. Shareholders failing to pay the Call on due date will be liable to pay interest at 9 per cent. per annum from such date until payment.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NARANJI PATEL AND Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1898.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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SOME OF THE LATER CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

	Rs.	a.
"Vanity Fair" Christmas Number, with Coloured Supplement	1	0
"Truth" Christmas Number, with Coloured Supplements	1	0
"Hood's Comic Annual"	0	6
Phil May's Annual	0	12

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	Rs.	a.
Almanac de Gotha, 1898....................	8	0
British Journal Photographic Almanac and Photographers' Daily Companion, 1898......	0	14
Anthony's International Annual and Photographic Bulletion, 1898	1	12
Churchman's Almanac, 1898....................	0	2
Wisden's Cricketers' Almanac 1898	0	12
Lilly White's ,, ,, ...	0	12
Raphael's Almanac, 1898	0	8
Ephemeris....................	0	8
Whitaker's Almanac, Paper Covers....................	0	12
Do. do. Large Edition, Half bound	1	14
Hazell's Annual for 1898, A Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day	2	10
Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage....................	7	14
Burk's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c....	28	8
Debrett's ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	23	10

RECREATION FOR QUIET EVENINGS.

	Rs.	a.
By Professor HOFFMAN.— PUZZLES—OLD AND NEW, A Complete Manual.................... 250 Diagrams and Explanatory Text.	2	10
By H. E. BIRD.— CHESS NOVELTIES; and their Latest Developments.................... Illustrated with Numerous Diagrams of Openings, &c.	2	10
By Mrs. VALENTINE— GAMES FOR FAMILY PARTIES .... An indispensable guide to round and parlour games in vogue at Christmas gatherings.	1	14
By Professor HOFFMAM— CARD TRICKS I. With Apparatus	0	12
II. Without Apparatus .... With full directions to the Amateur for their successful performance. Containing Six Original Comediettas.	0	12
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By Professor HOFFMAN— MECHANICAL PUZZLES.................... With 93 separate kinds of Tricks, dependent upon some Secret ; with full Diagrams and Solutions.	0	12
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FOSTER'S COMPLETE HOYLE.

An Encyclopædia of all the Indoor Games played at the Present Day; with suggestions for Good Play, a Full Code of Laws, Illustrative Hands, and a brief statement of the Doctrine of Chances as applied to Game. By R. F. Foster, author of "Foster's Whist Manual," &c. Illustrated 5 10

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—
29 cases Sherry (London Club).
22 cases Port (London Club).
91 hogshead each 51 gallons Beer.

A lot of household furniture consisting of chairs, sofas, cloth and gown press, dressing and wash-hand tables, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 ladies' side saddle.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 grey waler, fast and showy, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong gig, newly done up.
1 handsome strong victoria with a powerful bay Arab about 14-2, 5 years and a set of harness.

The property of S. OSBORNE, Esq.—

1 English-built light easy running vis-a-vis, with real morocco lining, with a grey Arab horse and a set of English harness.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, Hinks and Ditmar's Table and hanging kerosine lamps, Rich Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of the Officers' Mess, 22nd B I and other officers.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th February, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, above the office of Mr. E. W. Flower, House Agent, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware, and crockery, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, carpets, windproof lamps, folding harmonium, hand-sewing machine, etc., the property of C. HEINIGER, Esq.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Hope Hall," Mazagon, at the foot of Handcock Bridge, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome square piano by Schiedmayer (Soundy), full size French billiard table, nearly new, by Lazarus of Calcutta, with patent marker, cues, lamp, etc., 6 light gas chandelier and gas wall lamps, English pier glasses, Parian busts and figures, glass fish bowls, flower pots, China sets, pneumatic tyred ladies' bicycle, new table ornaments, pictures, wind-proof lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, carpets, Smith and Wellstood Columbian stove "Mistress" etc., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq., changing residence.

The property of another gentleman—
1 boat-shaped English-made landau, by Laurie and Marner, recently arrived, with patent spring hood.
1 four-wheeled dog-cart with brake, Gibson's Axle.
1 bay waler gelding, quiet in single harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co., excellent tune, suitable for a school or saloon, the property of Major Wild.
1 Quackenbush rifle and cartridges.

Household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, tables, sideboard, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, harmonium, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 glass-fronted brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 grey country-bred pony, 13-2, good trapper, and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Love Lane, Byculla, the handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Oriental iron-grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in good order, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, aviary with birds, wearing apparel, etc., the property of the late F. T. ROBERTSON, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Highfield" Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and substantial French-polished complete suites of blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, made to order, also cane furniture, glassware and crockery of 120 pattern, from Army and Navy Society, superior table, hanging and standing lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich table ornaments, very rich silk and tapestry door curtains, choice garden plants, etc., the property of G. AGELASTO, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and elegant substantial Wimbridge made blackwood and teakwood French-polished complete suits of dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, elegant large size lattice-worked partition screens, ice, chest, durrie, carpets, etc., the property of Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cavel, Kalbadevi, near the Glass House, the property of Mrs. K. Flanagan, blackwood open carved sofas, chairs, chiffoniers, cupboards, pier, round tables, gold watch by L. Marks, London, gold watch guard, silver bracelets, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M's Dockyard Fort, a very large collection of well-grown choice garden plants in tubs and pots, garden roller, water tanks, &c., the property of Sir JOHN HEXT., K.C.I.E, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

The plants will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th February, 1898.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes, walk of Karhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families. Summer or Winter season.

NOTICES.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the Section of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY from SAUGOR to DAMOH will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on or about 1st March, 1898.

2. Time and Fare Notices and book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the classification of goods will be published shortly.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent.

Jhansi, 5th February, 1898.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.

Bombay Club, December, 1897.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.

Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

MANAGER, V. C. WORKS,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTICE.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & COY.,

CUSTOMS FORWARDING PASSAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AUDITORS, AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between me, the undersigned, and Mr. CHARLES SAMUEL GORDON, under the name and style of McAFEE and GORDON having terminated, I beg to intimate to my numerous friends and constituents that I am now carrying on business under the style and firm of F. Leslie McAfee and Co. I shall give careful personal attention and supervision to all matters entrusted to my care. For the present and pending further arrangements I shall continue to carry on my business in the said premises until further notice.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE.

WANTED.

WANTED, an L. C. E. as ASSISTANT to the State Engineer, Gondal (Kathiawad). Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 150. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned, before the 15th instant.

BALABHAIJI, L.C.E.,
State Engineer, Gondal.

Bombay, 5th February, 1898.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Luce, Clergy House, Rangoon.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

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All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE : 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office ; Messrs. THACKER and Co. ; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort ; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road ; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway tation Road ; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANGS Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road ; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
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HANKOW.
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LYONS.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
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RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS, HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Bombay 20th July, 1

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

CH. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as , 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ABRICOTINA.

THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!

USED AT CLUBS AND MESSES.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.................. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	5
Half-yearly .... „	25	Half-yearly .... „	30
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	15
Monthly .... „	5	Monthly .... „	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	
Half-yearly .... „	29	Half-yearly .... „	3
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Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

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First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions..........As. 2 per line.
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion....................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-Yearly .... „	6	Half-yearly .... „	7-8
Quarterly .... „	3	Quarterly .... „	4-8

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum....................Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to 'The Proprietor,' of the "Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,240xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	} 10,000 } 15,000	} 100	{ 100 { 75	} 10 p.c.	123
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Halfyearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,620
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	760
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	980
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	515
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	487½
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	560
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	[illegible]
Hindoostan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	560
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	480
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	217½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30	835
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	230
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,350
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	165
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2075
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	375
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	320
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	805
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	[illegible]
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	860
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	510
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	605
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	663
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	255
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	--	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,035
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	290
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breais Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	11	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
ort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	002	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	325
Munnar M	00	250		15	205
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45	525
New Indian	00	125	6	dvd 16½	153½
Prince of Wales	130	500		20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	385
Sassoon	300	300	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	,20	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
elkert	—	000	10	dvd Rs6	1,080

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,150
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd ?	57
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	217½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	71
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	455xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	494
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,036
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	147
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	26¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 24-7
China Leaf	" 24-5
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 24-6
Do. do. new	" 24-4
Australian, bar Gold 100	" 24-7
Bombay bar Gold	" 24-6
Sovereigns	" 15-4
Do. Dragons	" 15-3
Bar Silver 17	" 72-8
Do. 17½	" 72-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water 1-45m., 2-15a., Low water, 7-48m., 7-45a.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of a Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Election of Municipal Councillors by Fellows of the University.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kurrachee left the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Naseri yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered the dock yesterday.

DIPLOMAED CYCLE AGENTS.—The Bombay Cycle Agency of Church Gate Street has been accorded the patronage of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, and authorised to style themselves "Cycle Agents in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay."

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Under the auspices of this union, Mr. W. A. Chambers will deliver a lecture on "The year that has passed," at 5 o'clock, tomorrow evening, at the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar will preside.

ANOTHER PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—The present Parsee Fever Hospital, situated at Chinchpoogly, being quite full, the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds intend to open another hospital for the use of Parsees. They have invited applications from those Parsee medical men who wish to serve as honorary surgeons in the new hospital.

CAUSING HURT TO A MALLEE.—Babajee Essoo, a mallee, applied to Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, for a summons against Mr. J. C. P. Maynard for causing hurt to the complainant by throwing pieces of glass at him, which struck him in the neck, and necessitated his removal to and treatment at the Jamsetjee Hospital. The magistrate granted the application.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahomed Hoosein, an intending passenger by the steam-ship Bahaduri, which has left for Karachi, reported to the police, on Wednesday that he left his luggage—a bag—on the wharf while he was being medically examined in the shed. After a while he went to the wharf, but could not find the bag, which contained, besides wearing apparel, one hundred rupees in cash and a foreign coin. It is supposed that the bag had been put on board with the other baggage. A telegram has been sent to Karachi by Messrs. Shepherd & Co.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Comrade's Farewell	Retford
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Coro, Marcia ed Aria, Il Pirata		Bellini
Walzer	Soldaten Lieder	Gung'l
Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi
Galop	The Cyclist	Kupler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HANDY ANDY AT THE TIVOLI.—Mr. K. N. Kabrajee gives his second reading of the story of Handy Andy in Gujerati, on Sunday evening, at the Tivoli Theatre. The Gujerati version gave such amusement to the audience last week at the Novelty that a general desire was expressed to continue the reading; and the author advertises another reading to be held next Sunday, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., having kindly consented to preside on the occasion. An attractive feature attached to the entertainment will be that the songs interspersed in the reading will be sung by Mr. Kabrajee's daughters, who have been well trained in the art.

A POLICE SEPOY AFRAID OF PLAGUE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Ballaji Raoji with absenting himself without leave. Accused was a drill instructor, and was posted to Mandvie to drill some police sepoys. He obtained a day's leave, but did not afterwards turn up. It was found on inquiry that the man had gone to a village in the Ratnagiri District through fear of plague. He was there arrested on warrant and brought down to Bombay. The accused stated that he was suddenly taken ill, and was removed from Bombay by his relatives. The magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT NULL BAZAAR.—Mir Abdulla, a Mahomedan, residing in a house at Hoosein Khalifa Street, Null Bazaar, has reported to the police that, on getting up, on Wednesday morning, he found his sudria, which he had hung up on a nail in the room on the previous evening before retiring to bed, and which contained a gold watch and chain and a currency note, of the aggregate value of Rs. 93-2-0, missing. Another man, named Essoob Winalali, residing in another room of the same house, also found his sudria, containing a silver watch and a gold chain, of the value of Rs. 81-8, stolen from his room on the same morning. On an examination of the house, it was discovered that the thief effected an entrance into the respective rooms through an open window at the back of the building.

OBITUARY.—Intelligence has reached Bombay of the death of Mr. Lalji Chapsi, which took place yesterday, at his native country at Desalpur, in Cutch, after a lingering illness from dysentery, at the age of forty. He was senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Chapsi, Bhara and Co., the well-known grain merchants of Bombay. He was head of the Cutchi Visha Oshwal Jain Bania community, a member of the managing committee of the Bombay Pinjrapole, a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a member of the Jain Sthankwasi Mandli, etc. Out of respect to his memory the grain bunder and all grain bazaars in Bombay were closed yesterday. He was unostentatious and good-tempered. Deep regret is felt at his death amongst his relatives and friends, and the members of his community generally.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Our correspondent writes :—Though there was a slight drizzling rain at 2 a.m. on Wednesday, the sky was clear and cloudless at the time of the rising of the sun in the morning. At 9 a.m., however, dark ominous clouds began together from the west, and the velocity of wind showed signs of increasing, and by noon the appearance of the day became darker and more gloomy than it was during the totality of the last solar eclipse, and the wind became cyclonic, though on the Fort at Upper Damaun no storm signal had been hoisted. A drizzling downpour commenced half-an-hour later, and the rain drops steadily increased in size, and by 2 p.m. there was sufficient rain to fall from the eaves. At 4 p.m. the force of wind had decreased, but the sky remained dark and cloudy and rain continued to fall. The rainfall up to 4-15 p.m., as registered, was 55 cents, the thermometer indicating the temperature of the atmosphere at 69°. The effects of the shower of rain out of season and at this particular time when the populations of Pardi and Boodwara have been compelled by Government to leave their houses, where dead rats made their appearance, and to occupy mandwas, and tiles of house and grain warehouses have been removed to admit of the sun's rays to destroy the plague-germs, will be most injurious to the health and property of the people.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Thursday, says :—Mr. Ganesh Krishna Apte, B.A., L.C.E., who acted as Executive Engineer at Thana for some time, will, it is said, be appointed Executive Engineer, Thana District, in April next—Luxumon Raojee, a peon belonging to the District Court of Thana, was fined Rs. 5, on Tuesday, by the First Class Special Magistrate of Thana for assaulting one of the daughters of Mr. Doming Marian Pimenta (employed in the Bombay Port Trust), the other day.—Bernard Pimenta and two of his brothers were tried by Mr. A. G. Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, yesterday, for committing mischief and thereby causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees or upwards, viz., breaking down a tree of bora fruit, belonging to Mr. L. F. Gonsalves, clerk, Bombay Education Society's Press, in Charai Street, last week. The magistrate having examined complainant and the chief constable of Salsette (Thana) postponed the case until Monday, the 14th instant, and released the accused on bail. Mr. Govindrao Vishvanath Apte, pleader of the District Courts of Thana, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sajba Eshvant Rajaadhyaksha, B.A., LL.B., defended the accused.—Mr. Dhunjibhai Nasarwanjee, a clerk in Bombay, who was removed to the Plague Hospital at Utalsar on Monday last, died there the same day.—It is said that a young Maratha naiband, named Dhondoo, who was found suffering from suspicious fever in the Tembi Street, was sent to the Civil Hospital at once by order of the plague authority of Thana for medical treatment, on Tuesday last.—It was cloudy yesterday, and strong wind blew in the afternoon. There were flashes of lightning and peals of thunder and a heavy shower of rain at ten o'clock at night.

MANDVIE ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the above school took place, last evening, at the Gaiety Theatre, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar presiding. The proceedings were opened with a small performance by the students, who acted their parts creditably, causing mirth and amusement. The piece, which had been composed specially for the occasion, consisted of three parts. After the first two parts had been gone through, the proceedings of the evening commenced. In the report, which was read on behalf of the proprietor of the institution, Mr. Canji Karamsey Shah, it was stated that the school was established in 1896, when a want of such an institutions was keenly felt by the residents of Mandvie, owing to the several educational institution having been closed on account of the plague, which was then prevailing in their midest and which had caused a widespread panic. The school had at present on its register 74 boys, belonging to the various castes, such as Brahmins, Bunias, Shravaks, Bhatias, Luhana, etc. The school was examined by several private gentlemen, all of whom had expressed their satisfaction at the way in which the education imparted to the boys and the progress made. The chairman distributed the prizes, which consisted of books. He also presented shawls and turbans to the several teachers of the school. Dr. Bhalchandra then addressed the gathering. He eulogized Mr. Canji, to whose praiseworthy and successful energy the school owed its origin and who had supplied a ripe want of the residents of the Mandvie District. The chairman said that a gymnasium should be established in the locality, for most of the boys who appeared before them did not look healthy. He also added that looking to the uncleanliness of the Mandvie District and the present state of affairs there, it was highly important that the principles of sanitary science should be imparted to the boys attending such institutions. The chairman dwelt on the necessity of establishing schools for girls in the same locality. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent writes :—The following is the list of candidates for the coming Municipal election, which is to take place on the 1st of March next. All the wards are called "special wards," for each of which one member only is to be elected, as distinguished from the "general ward," for which two members are elected by the voters, whose names are published by the Municipality at least three months before the election time. The names marked with an asterisk after their names are the members now sitting for their respective wards. The election for the "general ward" will come off on the 3rd of March :—Khadia No. 1—Messrs. Vrajrai Desai Vakil,* Harilal D. Desai, LL. B., Dayabhai J. Vakil,*; Somnath Bhudhar, and Valabram Vyas; Khadia No. 2—Messrs. Dalsukh Premchand Vakil,* and Himatral N. Vakil; Khadia No. 3—Messrs. Chimanlal Nagindas Shett,* and Amidhar Ranchorlal. Kalupore No. 1—Messrs. Maganlal Sarupchand,* and Navaishankar N. Shukla, LL. B.; Kalupore No. 2—Messrs. Lalubhai Raiji,* and Jamnabhai Bhagubai; Kalupore No. 3—Messrs. Ardesir K. Karanjavala,* and Kasanlal Nahalchand. Daripore No. 1—Dr. Pitamberdas K. Patel,* Messrs. Chunilal Rugunathdas Vakil and Kevaldas D. Merchant; Daripore No. 2—Mr. Kuknudin Shabudin* and Dr. Pitamberdas K. Patel. Jamalpore No. 1—Messrs. Trikamlal Vadilal Shett,* an Khusaldas Gokaldas; Jamalpore No. 2—Messrs. Runchorlal Gungaram; Gulam Husein Lalbhai*, and Jalaludin S. Kadri. Shapore No. 1—Messrs. Kazi Salaudin*, and Sambhuprasad Bechardas; Shapore No. 2—Messrs. Mulchand A. Shah, LL. B.,* and Punjabhai Dolatram. Raikhad—Messrs. Madhavlal Harilal, B. A.,* and Gopalrao R. Dabholkar, LL. B. Saraspore—Dr. Nanabhai Coverji Mody, L. R. C. K. P.* General Ward—Messrs. Chinubhai Madhanlal*, Jivanlal D. Desai, B. A., bar.-at-law, and Ramanbhai Mahipatram, LL. B. Canvassing for votes is very actively going on now in all quarters of the city. In most of the wards the contest for election will be very keen. It is feared that some of the oldest members are in danger of losing their seats, which they have held with great ease for several years. Very lively addresses were delivered by some of the candidates in several places in order to impress upon the people the necessity of electing qualified persons for the Municipality. Now people, having become alive to their own interests in the matter of the election, are very likely to return persons who are able to administrate Municipal business with zeal and activity. In the "General Ward" election two seats are provided by the District Municipal Act, while the competition now lies between three candidates only. Here each voter is entitled to two votes, which can be given either separately to two candidates or a plump vote in favour of one only. At any rate the results of the election of March will be very anxiously watched by the public of Ahmedabad.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE twelfth annual report of the Bombay Branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid and instruction to the women of India has just been published. It is shown that since the Training School was started in 1887, just ten years ago, no less than 101 *nurses* have received certificates of efficiency in Nursing and Midwifery and 15 are still in course of training. The fees for maintenance and training are fixed at a very low figure, but most of the pupil nurses are not in a position to pay more than half fees and many of them are unable to pay anything at all. The institution has therefore cost the Fund during the year Rs. 2,985-14-5 as compared with Rs. 3,844-15-1 in the previous year. During the serious outbreak of plague in the early part of the present year there was great demand for nurses for all the temporary hospitals which were erected throughout the island. Miss E. Atkinson, the Superintendent of the Cama and Allbless Hospitals, volunteered her services, and the majority of the pupil nurses at the Training School followed her example, and did most excellent work in the various plague wards to which they were appointed. The Mother Superior of the All Saints' Sisterhood sent a contribution of Rs. 300 to this Fund in recognition of the great services rendered by Miss Atkinson who would not accept any remuneration for herself. She also spoke in the highest terms of the efficiency of the work done by the pupil nurses above referred to.

With the exception of the abovementioned sum, no donations have been received during the year, and the committee of the Bombay Branch now find that the funds at their disposal will only enable them to carry on the work on the present scale for about two years more unless an effort be made to replenish the Fund. When the Bombay Branch was started by H. E. Lady Reay she was of opinion that the amount collected was not sufficiently large to be permanently invested, as the income which it would produce would not be sufficient to enable the committee to carry out their plans. It was thought that the majority of those who had given donations to the Fund would prefer to see the money itself expended so that some practical results might be obtained within ten or twelve years. The Bombay committee have continued to carry out the policy adopted by Lady Reay, and they trust that when the present funds are exhausted, the public will, if appealed to, again subscribe for the continuance of the work in the future. Since this Branch was started in 1886 the sum of Rs. 94,097-3-0 has been expended in establishing and maintaining the school for training nurses at Cama and Allbless Hospitals. Rs. 19,290-6-0 have been given in scholarships to assist female medical students at the Grant Medical College and Rs. 48,164-6-3 have been contributed to various Hospitals and up-country Branches to enable them to carry out the objects of this Association. This is in the opinion of the committee an exceedingly satisfactory result, especially when it is remembered that on the school being started it was confidently asserted that Hindoo women of good caste could never be trained as nurses. The success which has attended this Training School has been principally due to the tact, patience and perseverance displayed by Miss Atkinson, the Superintendent. The thanks of the committee are also due to the ladies who form the medical staff of these hospitals, who have throughout most generously assisted in the education of the nurses by giving lectures and holding periodical examinations. The Bombay Branch of this Association has recently sustained a loss through the transfer of their honorary treasurer, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, to Karachi, but Dr. Temulji B. Narriman has been kind enough to undertake the work of the abovenamed gentleman during his absence.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A CYCLIST CAUGHT BY THE LAL BAGH GORILLA.

THE Bangalore *Daily Post* publishes the following with which it has been favoured by a Hindu gentlemen, head lines and all, *verbatim et literatim* :—

"An Hindu youth was cycling in the gardens yesterday morning (Sunday), unconscious of anything. He was leisurely biking near the Bear's cage, opposite the Deer park. All on a sudden, up springs the Orang and catches the bike and stops it; then, down comes the rider, when the animal springs on his half prostrate form and catches both his arms from behind and applies his horrible teeth to his back. The youth, I am proud to say, with European pluck and presence of mind, somehow, disentangles himself from its iron grip with a desperate jerk and comes a few paces crawling and thus escapes a horrible death. When the Fair is over, the keepers and the Police show their grand appearance. The young man, thanking his good stars, goes home uncomplaining, with his severely bruised knees, his dinted back and with his half-broken machine.

This is one out of many instances that has happened at the Bagh since the Orang's advent. The keepers, we believe, seem to be in moral dread of it, as per this days' scene : none approached to rescue the youth.

We would strongly recommend the Superintendent, at least hereafter, either to chain the animal or to shut the gates, or some other expedient invented when it is let out for airing, and thus save so many persons who are likely to be torn to pieces. If such things go on; like the one recently happened to an young Mussulman with the Cheetah in the meagerie, through sheer cussedness of the beast and carelessness of its keepers—we hear the boy is no more. We are sure that a series of serious things may happen sooner or later."

FRIEND (over the wine after dinner) : "Your wife is certainly a brilliantly handsome woman. I should think you would be jealous of her." Host (confidentially) : "To tell you the truth, Robbins, I am I never invite anybody here that a sane woman could possibly take the least fancy to."

IMPORTANT SUIT AGAINST THE CROWN.

A CASE raising a very broad question of constitutional law and of great importance to the public occupied the third bench of the Allahabad High Court for the greater part of the last week. The facts of the case are these. One Nanhe was fined by a criminal court and did not pay the fine. The Magistrate issued a warrant for the levy of the fine, and certain articles were seized in excution of the warrant. Nanhe's father Sukhdeo, appeared before the magistrate and preferred a claim to the articles that had been seized as his own, and alleged that they did not belong to the offender. The Magistrate rejected Sukhdeo's claim, and ordered the seized articles to be sold. The articles were sold and the proceeds Rs. 5-15-5 were credited to Government. Sukhdeo now brought a suit in the Court of the Munsif of Muttra, alleging that the property seized and sold by the Magistrate belonged to him and not to his son, that it was not liable to be seized in execution of the warrant, and prayed that either the property or its value be restored to him. The Court of the Munsif gave him a decree, which was modified with a slight variation by the Subordinate Judge of Agra. Both the Courts found that the articles Seized belonged to the plaintiff and as such they were not liable to be seized by the Magistrate in execution of his warrant. The Secretary of State for India appealed to the High Court with a view to get the law on the point settled. Mr. A. E. Ryves, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Government Advocate, appeared for the Secretarry of State, appellant, and Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji, vakil, appeared for Sukhdeo, respondent.

Mr. Ryves in addrssing the Court said in his opening speech, which lasted a day and-a-half, that the suit brought by the respondent was not maintainable against the Crown for the Act of the Magistrate in fining an offender and in realizing the fine were acts of State, and could not be taken cognizance of by the Civil Courts. He contended that the plaintiff had a remedy by way of crimal revision, and possibly he had a remedy by a civil suit but that civil suit lay against the purchaser and not against the Crown. It was an established maxim of law that the Crown could not be sued in its own Court without its consent, and the Crown had never waived its right in respect of such a suit. An act of State was an act which no private individual could legally do. That had been decided by Sir John Phear, Sir Richard Garth, and Mr. Justice MacPherson in a case reported in I. L. R. I Cal., page 11, and the Magistrate in fining an offender and realising the fine acts in the exercise of delegated sovereign powers, and having so acted his acts cannot be questioned in any court of law. The subject in England could proceed by way of petition of right if he had been aggrieved, and no suit lay in England for restitution of chattels against the Crown. The maxim that where there was a wrong there was a remedy has no application as between the subject and the Sovereign, and was only true as between subject and subject. The only suits that could not be brought against the Crown were the suits which could be brought against the East India Company. The act that transferred the Government of India to the Crown, 21 and 22 Victoria, Chap. 106, sec. 65, expressly provided this. The learned Advocate submitted that such a suit was not maintainable against the East India Company. The cases on the subject from the Colonies before the Privy Council showed that no suits were maintainable against the Crown except where the Crown had expressly allowed itself to be sued. The suit was also barred by positive enactment. Sec. 38 of Regulation XI. of 1822 provided that the Government shall not be liable for any error or irregularity in any decision, order, or decree of any Court of Judicature. The Government Advocate contended that the Magistrate's order realizing the fine by sale of the property in question was an order in the exercise of delegated sovereign powers, that it was also an order of a Court, and as such a suit to question the legality of that order and make the Government liable therefore was barred.

Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji, for the respondent argued that the suit as brought was maintainable. The Code of Civil Procedure would make all suits of a civil nature cognisable by Civil Court, except when some positive enactment barred the suit. That was an enabling provision, and had to be read along with the provisions of the Act transferring the Government of India to the Crown. The act of the Magistrate in entertaining the objection preferred by the respondent and in adjudicating upon it was an act not authorized by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and as such was entirely without jurisdiction and void. The Magistrate could only exercise the powers conferred on him by the Legislature and no others. The act of the Magistrate gave a cause of action to the respondent, and a civil suit was the proper way of seeking relief. The act of the Magistrate was not an act of State, and could be questioned in the municipal courts. That act did not profess to justify itself by the law of nations, it was not done outside the State, nor was it done in the exercise of that irresponsible authority vested in the Crown which does not seek its source and justification in any canon of municipal law. An act of State has been correctly defined by Sir Charles Turner and Sir Muthu Swami Iyer in a Madras case reported in I. L. R., 5 Madras, page 273. It comprises either acts done outside the State or acts done not under color of any legal title. In the Wahabi case, when Amir Khan was arrested under a warrant from the Viceroy in Council, it was pleaded before the Calcutta High Court that the arrest was an act of State, and could not be questioned in a court of law. Mr. Justice Norman rightly held that plea in bar of jurisdiction was unsound, inasmuch as the Viceroy had professed to act under some law and not professed to exercise arbitrary powers. The definition of an act of State as given in the Madras case is the one deducible from the Judgments of the Privy Council in begam sumroo's case and the earlier case, known as the Tanjore, case, when Begum Sumroo's jagir was resumed by a notification in the Political Department, and her heir for many years proceeded only by way of petition; it was held, when a suit was brought for recovery of the ertate that the act of the Government was not an iact of State. In the Tanjore case the Privy Council laid down the same rule of law, and held an act not to be an act of State when it professed to have been done under color of legal title. That rule has been laid down by a long and uniform course of decisions in the Indian Courts and in Indian appeals before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which the learned Vakil proceeded to cite. He contended that the case in I. L. R. Cal., page 11, had been wrongly decided. Five Judges of the Madras High Court had dissented from that decision. Mr. Justice O'Kinealy thinks that it cannot be reconciled with the Privy Council decision in 13 W. R. P. C, page 4, which defined an act of State and it totally ignores the remarks of the Privy Council on the subject. The suit was not barred by Regulation XI of 1822. The order of the Magistrate for the sale of the property of the respondent was not a judicial act, nor is any power exercised in executing a sentence, a power needed for the judicial cognizance of informations. The suit as brought could have been brought against the East India Company. Regulation III. of 1893 distincty contemplated such a suit, That regulation provides that a suit relating to the injury of private property in regard to the financial concerns of the public could be brought against the East India Company. The financial concerns of the public include the income from fines and forfeitures, which come as a sub-heading under the broader heading of Law and Justic in the Provincial and Imperial Budgets. The learned Vakil also contended that no second appeal could be maintained, as it was a suit of a Small Cause Court neture, and the fact that the indirect effect of the suit was to nullify some order of a public officer did not affect the nature of the case. He also added that the Magistrate having acted beyond the powers given to him by law his act was not an act of State as has been laid down in 2 M. I. A., page 37. Mr. Satya Chandra spoke for a day and a-half.

Mr. Ryves, in replying to Mr. Satya Chandra, said that the King was the fountain, head and the dispenser of justice, and that idea is common to all nations. Every writ runs in the name of Queen Victoria, and no judgment of the High Court is complete without the seal having the Royal Arms on it. A Sovereign cannot preside in every court, and he therefore dispenses justice through his officers; all that his officers do in the execution of their duties as Judges and Magistrates are acts of State and nothing else. If an act of State was committed outside the State, the municipal courts cannot look at it. If it is done inside the State all that could be done was that the plea could be gone into, and no sooner was the law pointed out, under which the Crown had acted, and the act authorized by the law, than the Courts must accept it as an act of State, and could enquire no further. This was the true rule deducible from the cases that had been cited for the respondent. No such suit as the present could be maintained against the East India Company or against the Secretary of State. The only authority pointed out was Regulation III. of 1793. but that Regulation, on a proper construction, did not favor the contention for the respondent. The Crown had no where consented to such a suit being brought in its own Courts, and the suit could not be maintained.

Their Lordships intimated that they would take time to consider their decision, and would deliver it on a future day.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth-go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON THURSDAY THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air so the amount required to saturate it.

Stations	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·813	NE	3	67·6	54·2	94	0·34	1·61	—0·30
Sirsa	29·755	ESE	11	63·2	54·3	97	0·65	0·69	—0·61
Delhi	29·812	SE	19	59·2	54·0	91	1·00	1·03	—0·69
Agra	29·790	SE	14	60·0	55·4	97	1·80	2·36	+1·55
Cawnpore	29·881	ESE	7	61·7	57·0	89	0·82	0·88	...
Allahabad	29·892	SE	12	67·3	59·4	84	0·09	0·22	—1·16
Jhansi	29·814	Calm	1	71·0	58·2	94	1·45	1·49	+0·57
Jacobabad	29·763	E	7	72·4	49·0	73	...	0·43	—0·27
Karachi	29·821	ENE	7	58·1	51·9	76	0·06	0·40	—0·68
Jeypore	29·769	E	12	57·1	54·1	100	0·37	0·45	—0·62
Ajmere	29·742	W	6	66·9	56·7	87	0·10	0·12	—0·82
Deesa	29·734	S	14	70·6	54·6	87	0·16	0·16	—0·26
Ahmedabad	29·763	SSE	3	69·1	55·7	96	0·78	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·764	NW	14	73·8	54·5	94	0·12	0·12	—0·17
Rajkot	29·738	W	7	72·0	51·0	91	0·22	0·30	—0·20
Ghadechi	29·738	W	4	72·9	56·7	79	0·29	0·29	...
Veraval	29·759	NNW	7	73·1	59·3	86	0·13	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·802	SSE	6	76·8	54·8	96	0·41	0·49	—0·30
Indore	29·819	SE	4	76·3	51·6	88	0·27	0·50	—0·34
Saugor	29·796	SE	10	80·7	60·1	72	0·50	0·72	—1·20
Jubbulpore	29·882	SW	5	81·9	57·8	97	0·30	1·16	—0·53
Hoshangabad	29·832	Calm	1	81·7	60·3	94	0·28	0·46	—1·11
Khandwa	29·839	Calm	11	86·7	59·1	75	0·05	0·09	—1·11
Raipur	29·898	Calm	5	85·3	64·2	55	...	0·01	—1·10
Nagpur	29·821	SSE	13	86·3	69·1	95	1·22	1·22	—0·95
Amraoti	29·825	W	14	88·2	61·8	90	0·29	0·36	—1·29
Akola	29·871	SW	8	89·5	59·9	90	0·07	0·07	—2·07
Surat	29·798	W	3	69·0	58·5	94	1·50	1·50	+1·26
Malegaon	29·810	SW	18	86·9	57·9	81	0·10	[illegible]	—1·07
Bombay	29·811	W	21	82·4	70·0	68	0·17	0·17	—0·71
Poona	29·831	W	18	83·1	60·9	65	0·07	0·07	—1·59
Ahmednagar	29·841	WSW	10	84·8	59·5	83	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·873	SW	16	85·8	60·7	78	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·860	SW	16	89·7	67·1	72	0·03	0·06	—1·82
Ratnagiri	29·833	WNW	9	84·1	69·9	61	0·45	0·45	—0·35
Belgaum	29·842	SW	12	81·2	60·9	89	...	...	—2·29
Goa	29·855	Calm	5	84·0	72·4	90	0·27	0·27	...
Karwar	29·842	SSW	2	84·2	69·5	80	0·06	0·06	—2·76
Mangalore	29·882	E	2	86·8	73·4	75	...	...	—3·66
Calicut	29·874	N	10	87·8	76·5	75	...	2·10	—4·39
Cochin	29·871	Calm	F	...	74·7	88	1·05	5·95	—3·25
Bangalore	29·933	SSW	14	83·3	65·3	82	...	0·50	—3·83
Secunderabad	29·862	S	11	86·7	66·7	89	0·43	0·43	—1·70
Masulipatam	29·913	SE	10	86·1	75·6	87	...	...	—8·29
Bellary	29·882	Calm	2	90·7	69·2	57	...	0·16	—2·16
Cuddapah	29·880	SE	L	94·1	73·2	85	...	3·41	—2·47
Madras	29·912	SE	8	86·5	77·0	77	...	9·18	—10·40
Coimbatore	29·908	E	1	92·4	69·3	95	0·51	3·66	—1·49
Trichinopoly	29·915	N	5	93·0	74·4	80	..	3·29	—4·91
Negapatam	29·910	E	17	84·9	77·9	82	..	11·12	—19·07
Colombo	29·882	C	2	91·0	74·0	87	0·69	22·55	..
Aden	29·919	E	20	83·8	74·9	59	...	0·34	—0·69

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in the Punjab, and at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Neemuch, Saugor and Nagpur, a brisk rise at Colombo, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Mysore and the Madrass Presidency, and lowest in Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are irregularly cyclonic over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 18° and are very variable in direction to the south of that parallel. The force has been strong to a gale at Delhi, Agra, Deesa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur and Negapatam, and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Bombay, 18 at Bhuj, 14 at Deesa and 12 at Veraval, Agra, Sirsa and Masulipatam. The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum is above the normal over nearly the whole country. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 49° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably in several places and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Agra (1·80"), Surat (1·50"), Jhansi (1·45"), Nagpur (1·22") and Cochin (1·05"), and inch at Delhi, light to moderate showers at Colombo, Madras, Secunderabad, Goa, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Veraval, Ghandechi, Rajkot, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Jeypore, Cawnpore Sirsa and Lahore, and a few drops at Allahabad, Karachi, Ajmere, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur and Karwar. At Bombay at the J. J. Hospital the rainfall was extraordinarily heavy and over five inches has been registered (5·40"). The storm noticed in yesterday's report has moved in a north-north-easterly direction, and its centre now lies somewhere to the north of Deesa and to the west of Ajmere, where the barometer is about three-tenths below its normal. This disturbance is a large one, and the weather both over sea and land lying to the north of Latitude 16° and to the west of Longitude 78° is influenced by it and remains squally and in a very unsettled condition. Rain is still likely in most districts affected by the storm, and strong squally winds with gales are to be expected. The following telegram was received from the Simla office yesterday :—"Storm over Kathiawar increased in intensity; centre now near Bhuj; strong north to west winds and gales probable; cautionary signal hoisted ports Karachi to Bombay."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 10.

Thursday: The cyclonic storm is moving north north-eastward and lowest pressures are now reported from Rajputana, where pressure is now three-tenths of an inch below the normal average. The barometer has consequently begun to rise over north Bombay, while it is falling briskly to rapidly over the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana. Pressure is highest and above the normal average over Assam and Upper Burma. The wind in Burma and over the head of the Bay is unaffected by the storm, but in all other parts of the country the wind directions are more or less influenced and blow from cyclonic directions. The force has been fresh to strong at several central and north-western stations. The mean temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab, central parts of the country, east and south of the Peninsula and Lower Burma, and generally lower than usual elsewhere. The variations from normal are large in many places, thus Karachi reports a defect of twelve degrees and Peshawar an excess of eight degrees. Rain has fallen in all stations of the North-West Provinces and all stations of the Punjab except Peshawar, D. I. Khan, most of the hill stations, several west coast stations, all the more central stations and at few stations in Madras. The following are the principal amounts :—Chanda, over three inches; Mainpuri, over two inches; and Lucknow, Agra, Jhansi, Bareilly, Meerut, Roorkee, Delhi, Ranikhet, Mussoorie, Chakrata, Surat, Nagpur, and Seoni, over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th February, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·771
Temperature of the Air	degrees 78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	65·2
Relative humidity of Air	·651
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	72·2
General Directions of wind *	SSE, SSW, SW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	miles 446
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	0·09
" " year	0·09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	0·08

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 9.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — .. 73·8

THURSDAY.—FEBRUARY 10.

6 a.m. ... ... 73·3
10 a.m. ... ... 77·0
2 p.m. ... ... 74·7
4 p.m. ... ... 74·2

AMUSING BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—This is a familiar line in the newspapers, and one which always attracts the eye. And yet, when we come to read the report, how often do we find that the case is not very amusing after all. Indeed, considered rightly, the breaking of a promise is a very serious matter. A man who is once guilty of such an act is never trusted again. When we are suffering from indigestion, sick headache, or from any disorder of the stomach, why do we turn to Holloway's Pills? Because they promise relief in such cases, and have never yet broken their promise during a trial in all parts of the world for nearly sixty years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 987 tons, Commander G. Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (18th January) via coast ports with a a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Tokio	2451	Jones	Karachi	...	F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffle	Red Sea Ports	...	B P S N Co
D	Clan Ogilvy	1890	Young	N F	...	F M & Co
G	Safari	822	Kiene	Zanzibar	18-2	F Heyer
N	Merkara	...	Fry	...	...	M M & Co
P	Radley	1984	Tulloch	N F	...	Bombay Co, Ld
Q	Hajeen	1813	Smith	Hamburg	...	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	N F	...	S & Co
	Sabarmati	524	Fakeera	G Ports	10-2	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Peshawur	2203	Vibert	China	14-2	P & O S N Co
6	Thames	2321	Barcham	China	16-2	P & O S N Co
7	Poseidon	2432	Mayer	Trieste	12-2	A L S N Co
9	Melpomene	1815	Martinolich	Trieste	10-2	A L S N Co
11	Bq Pawady	458	Junghans	Mauritius	...	V Ebrabam
15	Kassala	2497	Butler	Hamburg	...	Finlay Muir

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Carthage ... 5198 tons gross ... P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Pemba s	Shepherd	Calcutta, Jan 18

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Chanda s	Kendell	Persian Gulf, &c
	Naseri s	Raffle	Jedda, &c
	Kassala s	Butler	Antwerp

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Dean, for Bangkok, &c.
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
5	Ockenfels s	Hanssen	Bremen, Dec 1
	Bullmouth s	Barry	Hongkong, Jan 23
	Historian s	Valiant	Liverpool, Jan 3
	Tinto Hill sp	Docherty	Manila, Dec 7
7	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, Feb 4
	Moshtari s	Clark	Bombay, Nov 10

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5.—Steamers Africa and Queen Mary.

Feb. 6.—Steamers Marquis Bacquehem, Nadir, Chelydra and nuplecteda; ships County of Peebles and Sofala.

Feb. 7.—Steamers Karagola and Haxby, and ship Battle Abbey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FOR LONDON.

Tokio s—300 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee; 100 bales hemp, Heerjee Govindjee; 1 bale woollen carpets, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 40 packages woollen carpet, &c., 10 packages mats, King King and Co; 1067 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 27 cwts indigo, T Goorindaram; 120 cwts olibanum, N Mearee 10 cwts komeia and 20 cwts dilseed, B J Buxey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tokio s—12 packages woollen carpets, &c., King King and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kassala s—4102 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2009 cwts linseed 1899 cwts teelseed, and 1000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hajeen s—2 cwt gum, B Nazie and Co; 999 cwt teelseed and 4,260 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—200 lbs garnit stones, H Apfebaum.

FOR VENICE.

Melpomane s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—131 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 25 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 575 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 cwt birds skins and 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Thames s—100 bales twist, The Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nizam s—311 bales cotton, Kinsonlal.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 11.

(Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.)

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

3036-97—K D Shroff—Abdool Razak Hajee Abdul Kurim vs John G Kernan—Craigie L and O.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

962-143-96—R S Brown—Khatoobai vs Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed Patel—Payne G and S

950-5-96—Manshuklal D and J—Chunilal Mansukh vs Manchand Lalobai and another—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

20-97—Smetham, B and N—Meherbai vs Maneckbai widow—Ardeshir, H and D. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

512-97—Tyabjee, D and Co—Memoochand Pursaram and others vs Sidhrutrai Soojanrai—Biralal M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Consent Decree.

421-96—Payne G and S—Edward De Ranbaik and others vs H Robitsek and another—Craigie L and O

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

3[illegible]-97—Daphtary and F—Govind Dasrath Sheth vs Damodar Jagonath and others—Muljee and R

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

432-97—Smetham B and N—Dwarkanath Moreshwar and another vs Vijbhookundas Atmaram—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

570-97—Smetham B and N—Allarakhia Chaud and another vs Yamnabai—Captain and V.

611-97—Nanu and H—Perozbai vs Nacrojee Manockjee Wadia and another—Nanu and H, and Little and Co.

613-97—Bicknell, M and M—Narayanrao Raghunath Navalkar and others vs Krishnarao Raghunath Navalkar and others—Nanu and H.

620-97—Ardesir, H and D—Kareem Peer Mahomed and others vs Shamjeebhai Akhai—K D Shroff.

622-97—Edglow and G—The Honourable the Advocate General and others vs Keliba and another—Madowji Virji.

628-97—Captain and V—Shaik Abdulla Shaik Ismail vs Mahomed Ally Amirmia—Shamrao P

561—97—Muljee and R—Muljiee Bhowandas Barbhaya and another vs Molibai and another—H and D.

641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and another vs Nazarali Dawoodji and another—Little and Co.

642-97—In person—Ahmed Mahomed and others vs Mahomed Ismail—Little and Co.

652-97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadovow and another vs Hargovandas Pranjivandas and others—Ardesir H and D.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Abdul Aziz
Algar, Alfred
Anderson, J B
Anderson, M Mrs
Banter, Miss
Broom, Samuel
Buksh, N
Bye, Frank
Carruthers (Telegram)
Cawasji Hormusji
Cluley, Mr
Colkers, Alex
Colleo, J Clayton
Cotton, Powell
Cox, H E
Dalby, James
Darwal, Mrs
David, E G, Mrs
Deavin, H P
Delabamne (Telegram).
Dell, Aquilla Pietro
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs
Denny, R
Dreshler, A O
Ellison, P
Fison, T S
Fitgerald, Gerald, Mrs
Favre, Auguste
Fredericks, Addie, Miss
Gaynor, G H
Gilson, G, Professor
Glover, L D
Grandson, A
Grant, Eugene
Grant, I H
Greengrass, Mrs
Grosneuar, Robert
Haji Ismail Jusain
Hilchcock, C
Hasain, S M
Hardy, W
Iremonger, F C
Kesnilal Jamnalal
King, H G
Kirk, Alastair, H
Knight, Ray
Kristanson, Lavinia, Miss
Low, J S, Mrs
Lowensoghen, Philip
Manarlney (Telegram)
Marinello, Antonieta, Sigr
Martin, E E
McDonald, G
Middleton, A
Milmer, C, Mons
Mohomed Husain
Perrie, W F
Poulter, R C
Rice, S M
Richards, W E
Roodow, James
Sastri, G O (M A)
Slane, Miss
Snagge, H E
Sorks, Frederick
Vitale, Barbero
Waishand, Golda
Walke, William
Wegener, George, Dr
Williams, H
Witham, B, Mrs
Woodburn, Miss
Woodford, Miss
Young, L M, Miss

ALREADY the literature of the famine is a great one, and every day is adding to it. It is safe to say, remarks a contemporary, that the Resolution of the North-West Provinces Government, which has recently been issued, will rank as one of the most important State papers ever published in connection with this or any other period of scarcity. Extending to 160 pages it gives an elaborate account of the conditions leading up to famine in 1896, of the measures adopted when it was seen that scarcity and suffering were inevitable, of the gradual disappearance of the famine, and of the sequel. These subjects are treated in separate chapters, and finally Sir Antony MacDonnell indicates the conclusions at which he has arrived as the result of his experience during the last eighteen months, compared with accounts of previous famines. It is impossible in a single notice to do more than draw attention to this monumental work, but it is no exaggeration to describe it as unique even among the memorable documents in the archives of the Indian Government.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—35 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
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NOTES:

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

CONSOLS advanced yesterday 3-16 per cent., being quoted in London at 112 11-16. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116 1-2 ; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent. to £63 5-8. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower at 103 1-2, and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime higher at 25·25 fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-32d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value both in London and New York at 26 1-16d. and 56 3-8 cents per oz., respectively, with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent higher at 4·85 5-8 dollars.

The allotments of Indian Council Bill's in London yesterday amounted to Rs. 10,60,000, of which Rs. 2,10,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 1,50,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 7,00,000 to Madras. The rate received was 1s. 3 13-16d., at which tenders were accepted in full. Of Telegraphic Transfers also there were Rs. 26,70,000, 13 lakhs being to Calcutta, 4 lakhs to Bombay, and Rs. 9,70,000 to Madras, at the rate of 1s. 3 15-16d., with full acceptance of tenders thereat. Extra Bills, were allotted on Madras to the extent of Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 3 27-32d.

In the Liverpool Cotton market prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged. The market closed steady, Surats firm, Arivals steady. The day's Sales were 18,000 bales, and the imports 12,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands in New York was 6 1-4 cents per lb. ; of May Futures 6·12 cents ; and August Futures, 6·21 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 27,000 bales, and the day before they were 36,000 bales, the comparison between the arrivals to date this year and in the two preceding years being as follows :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts...	27,000	18,000	13,000
Four days' do.	135,000	83,000	74,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,868,000	5,693,000	4,185,000

Locally, we have had a firm market for Cotton to-day. A moderate business was done, and prices advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters took 400 bales, and the mills 1,800 bales. "Good Broach" is quoted at Rs. 175 for March delivery ; "Fully Good" Bengal at Rs. 139, same delivery ; and "Good" Bhownugger at Rs. 159 per candy, May delivery.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	7,541	bales.
Wheat	7,066	cwts.
Linseed	946	,,
Rapeseed	987	,,
Gingelly	6,176	,,
Castorseed	1,694	,,
Rice	6,935	,,

To-day's advices by wire from the districts report that heavy continuous rain has fallen in the Cawnpore district of the Bengal circle ; and at Agra there is every appearance of a continued fall. In the Broach district rain has been general, and damage to the cotton crop is expected. At Dhulia and Julgaon the weather was cloudy, and in the latter district there was slight drizzle. At Dhollera and Bhownugger rain also fell, measuring 28 and 16 cents, respectively. In the latter district, as well as at Barsi and Hubli, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable.

FREIGHTS.—Owing to an absence of enquiry for tonnage in consequence of the difficulty to obtain produce for shipment, arrivals from up-country being practically at a standstill, no fresh business is reported in this market.

EXCHANGE—Steady in tone again to-day, rates opened at 1s. 3 7 8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the demand for Bank Paper was limited ; a small amount of the latter was reported done at 1s. 3 29-32d. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Francs 3 do. ...	1·69	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at 96 5-8 for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 97 5-16 for the Settlement, with Threes at 88.

SHARES.—City of Bombay Mills are Rs. 10 higher ; and Colaba Land and Mill and Mazagon each Rs. 5 lower ; New Indian Press have advanced Re. 1 1-4.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur	2 26-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-8
Bar Silver	26 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta, arrived here this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru left Singapore, for Hongkong, on 9th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamaguchi Maru left Colombo, for Bombay, on 10th instant.

COLOMBO, FEB. 10.

P. and O. Company's s. s. Verona left here at 8 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon, on Sunday next.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean cables. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue therefrom.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Bolamo Bissao interrupted.

Pasni Gwadur interrupted. Restoration expected in few days.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Aden 5 a.m., Monday, 14.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	63,000	1,75,000	4,000	2,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	137	379	9	525
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	2,02,000	5,58,000	12,000	7,72,000
Total for 4 weeks ...	2,65,000	7,33,000	16,000	10,14,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,283	1,74,301	8,282	2,84,766
Per mile of Ry do.	222	378	18	618
Total to corresponding date do.	4,67,783	6,63,548	17,014	11,48,345

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 42,766

Ditto. to date .... ,, 1,34,345

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 5th February, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
Total ...	Rs. 91,850	Rs. 6,15,883	Rs. 5,414	Rs. 7,13,097
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	7,06,522

Increase ....Rs. 6,575

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DARKER—February 1, at Bhutea Chang, Mungledhe, the wife of Maurice Darker, of a son.

GAYER—February 4, at Coonoor, the wife of Captain E A Gayer, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

O'SHEA—January 30, at Lahore, the wife of F Bernard O'Shea, of a son.

TYNDALE-BISCOE—February 3, at Sialkot, the wife of Captain A S Tyndale-Biscoe, R H A, of a son.

WHITELAW—February 7, at 1, Larkins Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Dr R Whitelaw, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENN—PARKER—January 31, at St Mary's Church, Quetta, by the Rev R Brookes, Chaplain, Robert A E Benn, Sindh Horse, Military Adviser and Assistant to H H The Khan of Kelat, to Edith, third daughter of Major-General N F Parker, Bengal Staff Corps, (Retired).

GROSE—GIFFARD—February 5, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven Archdeacon Elwes, assisted by the Rev A A Williams, Alice Mellicent Grose, daughter of Hon Mr J Grose, I C S, to Gerald Godfray Giffard, I M S.

WILLIAMS—HALLIDAY—February 5, at St. George's Church, Agra, Surgeon-Captain E McK Williams, A M S, son of Colonel Ben Williams, C B, late Director, Army Remount Operations for India, to Ella, daughter of General Halliday, B S C.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—At Lahore, on 28th January, Charles Noel, aged 5 weeks, and on the 3rd February, Jessie Gwendoline Noel, aged 6 weeks.

JOHNSON—February 2, at Etcot, the wife of G Y Johnson, C M Engineer, G C Factory, Fatehgarh.

LOVEJOY—January 29, Reginald Chater Lovejoy, of Hattialli, Dibrugarh, Assam, son of the late William Lovejoy, Esq, The Hermitage, Burghill, Hereford, England.

TRENCH—January 29, at Landi Kotal, Lieutenant Henry William Bloomfield Trench, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry of enteric fever.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1898.

IN the middle of January the military authorities in Egypt and the Government in London awoke to the fact that the situation in the Soudan, which had been viewed for over a year with complacent satisfaction, was full of peril. Orders were issued in hot haste for the despatch of British battalions, including the Guards, to reinforce the long precarious line of seven hundred and fifty miles from Kassala to Dongola and northwards to Assouan held by the Egyptian army, numbering, all told, eighteen thousand men. The Khalifa has increased the force occupying Metemmeh, a hundred miles north-east of Omdurman, to 25,000 or 30,000 men. That he could easily afford to do, seeing that he has a force of from 60,000 to 70,000 men assembled around his capital. Metemmeh is on the west bank of the Nile. For some two months past the Dervishes there under the command of the Emir Mohammed have been erecting forts at Shendi, a couple of miles higher up on the opposite bank, so as to bar the approach of the gun boats and prevent their shelling Metemmeh. That work of fortification was begun in November last, when the Sirdar was calculating that the difficulty of provisioning a large force so far north of Omdurman, with the gun-boats destroying grain boats *en route*, would make the position untenable. Instead of evacuating that central position, however, the Dervishes have greatly strengthened it and mounted batteries with Krupp guns. The Nile being unusually low, the gun boats cannot return the fire of the batteries at Shendy on the high banks above the river. The danger is that the Emir Mohammed, finding that he is in a position to strike at any point of the Egyptian line, may at his pleasure throw an overwhelming force on the weakest part of it. The belief is that he contemplates an advance on Berber, which is rather less than a hundred miles north of Shendy. The furthest Anglo-Egyptian post south of Berber is Ed Damer, at the junction of the Atbara and the Nile. It is an exposed post, where at the end of November Captain Wolseley and one other European officer had a small force of infantry which the Sirdar would have found it difficult to reinforce. The garrison of Berber was about 5,000, all told, and was not materially stronger in the middle of January. An attack on Berber would probably be defeated, but the losses inflicted on the inhabitants and the town by even an unsuccessful attack would have a very bad effect politically. The town extends for miles along the river banks, the height of which above low Nile would render the gun-boats of little use for the defence. It would be impossible to protect the whole town from the destructive ravages of detached bands such as the Dervishes have sent out recently north of the Atbara to punish the tribes that gave in their adhesion to the Government.

The war correspondent of the *Daily News* on the 16th January gave the general disposition of the Egyptian army. Five thousand, as has just been said, were at Berber, a straggling town ten miles in length ; five hundred in Abu Hamed, a hundred and twenty miles north of Berber ; fifteen hundred working on the railway that was being pushed on thence to Berber ; five thousand infantry, one thousand cavalry, and one thousand camels corps at Meraux, a hundred and twenty miles south-west of Abu Hamed ; fifteen hundred echeloned along the river at Korti, Debbeh, Dongola, and Kermeh, the terminus of the river railway, and at portage stations on the cataracts between that point and Berber ; and five hundred at Wadi Halfa. Two thousand men were left for the garrisons of Kassala and Suakin, the patrolling of districts along the line open to Dervish raids, laying and maintaining the telegraph, and the transport and hospital services. It was under these circumstances the British troops were hurried forward under the command of General Gatacre. The *Standard*, with a candour that deserves recognition in the ministerial organ, stated "authoritatively" that the despatch of those troops was a necessary defensive measure. The Khalifa at Omdurman—and still more, the Emir Mohammed at Metemmeh —"being in a position from which if he has the courage to advance he may strike with overwhelming force at any part, he can at his pleasure move either against the Egyptian troops who have expelled his garrisons from stations on the Atbara, or at Korti or at those between Korti and Dongola." Moving on interior lines a march of a hundred or two hundred miles would enable him to strike with vastly larger forces any part of the immense line along which the Egyptian army of eighteen thousand men is spread out inviting attack. The reinforcements, consisting of troops returning from India and drafts on the garrisons of Malta and Gibraltar, relieved anxiety on that head. General Kitchener has intimated that it would not be expedient to send more men to the front at present, owing apparently to the difficulty of sending forward supplies before the completion of the railway. The secret of the continued presence of a large and increasing force of Dervishes at Metemmeh, contrary to the Sirdar's calculations, seems to be that the Arabs had stored at that important strategic point large quantities of grain to provide against an emergency, that doubtless was foreseen. Such accumulations of grain have been made in other places.

The one reassuring fact in all this is that the Khalifa has not moved his large available forces against any part of the perilously extended line which seemed to suggest and challenge an offensive-defensive. The successor of the Mahdi has not shown any aggressive energy that overran the Soudan, swept Hicks Pasha and Baker Pasha armies out of existence, and foiled Lord Wolseley's large and well-equipped expedition in its attempt to avert the fall of Khartoum. Yet the Khalifa was a capable and energetic general and the righthand man of the Mahdi, while the latter's power was in the making. After the death of the mystic who kindled the religious fervour of the Soudanese, and overthrew the Egyptian dominion, Abdulla was by common consent accepted as the only man capable of consolidating Mahdism. It appeared to justify the choice by organising a large arsenal at Omdurman for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. He was at one time supposed to be preparing to extend his rule to the Red Sea and attempt the conquest of Egypt. These expectations were never realized. The Khalifa gave himself up to the enjoyment of the pleasures always at the disposal of oriental rulers who have achieved greatness and think themselves entitled to antedate the blessings that await them in Paradise. If the Khalifa should listen to some Satanic voice shouting in his ear "Awake ! Arise ! or be for ever fallen!" there may yet be some serious work in the Soudan.

IT so happens that the week of last year corresponding to that which ended on Tuesday was the one on which the total mortality of the city reached the maximum point attained during the memorable days of the first plague epidemic. The population of the city at that time is calculated in the plans accompanying the report of the Plague Committee to have been 4,37,000, the basis of calculation being we believe the returns of tramway traffic and the figures of exodus and influx supplied by the railway and steamship companies. The population at the present time is estimated at eight lakhs, and some observers put the total much higher. The births during the week numbered 232 as against only 98 last year, and an average of 248. With from three to four lakhs more inhabitants than was the case of twelve months ago we can view without panic the overtopping of last year's maximum by 156 deaths in the week just ended, bringing up the death rate on the census population of 1891 to 129·21. Of the 2·067 deaths 1,113 are attributed to plague, leaving a balance of between 200 or 300 above the average prior to the advent of the disease, and the fair assumption that nearly the whole of these deaths are due to the epidemic shows that Mr. Gilbert's criticisms of the Plague Committee for pinning their faith to a system of contact segregation when scores of cases remain undiscovered daily was not without good reason. The alternative method for the eradication of the disease suggested in the Government resolution issued last week falls equally short of solving the problem, owing to the practical difficulties standing in the way of transferring the population of the city in any adequate number to temporary camps in Salsette. To the clerks and peons of the Secretariat the temporary occupancy of the lunatic asylum built near Tanna to replace the one at Colaba Point has been granted, as was the case last year, and a few small camps are being constructed at Bhandup, Ghat Cooper, and other places between Bombay and Thana. But this provision falls immeasurably short of the elaborate plan that was apparently in mind when the Government resolution was issued directing the Plague Committee to "rapidly develope" the scheme "on a large scale." It may be hoped that in view of the insuperable practical difficulties in the way of this project, and of the growing volume of public opinion in favour of inoculation, Government will in response to the representations of the Chamber of Commerce transfer these phrases to another resolution, and will call on the Plague Committee to "rapidly develope on a large scale" the popularisation of protective inoculation. A resort to inoculation is not the only measure which the Plague Committee should undertake to supplement present efforts. As was pointed out at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, there should be a return to the sanitary and cleansing processes which formed a feature of the Municipal plan of campaign when the plague first appeared. Turning to the details of the last mortality returns we find that the Southern Fort and Sewri were the only two of the 33 divisions free from plague, but in Upper Colaba, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, Mahaluxmi, Sion, and the Water Division the deaths only ranged from one to five. Fourteen plague deaths in Parel, and 15 in Worli, indicate, however, that in the northern half of the island the disease is reaching epidemic proportions. The Northern Fort heads the black list with a total of 125 deaths from plague ; the only other division where the deaths come into three figures was the Market section with 111 fatal cases. All the other thickly populated districts of the Native town suffer heavily, and on the basis of population there is not much to choose between them. The non-classified and low-caste Hindus have 785 plague deaths, the Mahomedans 105, Jains 65, Brahmins 60, Parsees 53, Native Christians 28, Bhatias 17, Eurasians 5, Lingaets 2, and Jews and Europeans 1 each. It is somewhat remarkable that although famine has disappeared, and the people are better fed than was the case twelve months ago, relapsing fever is now prevalent, whereas last year it was non-existent. There were fifteen deaths from this cause amongst Hindus and one amongst Jains during the week.

THE approach of the Session has had a remarkably clarifying influence on the views of the Government and their organs as to what is absolutely necessary for the security of the frontier. We no longer hear that the permanent occupation of the Tirah is essential to a sound policy. Proposals to disarm the tribes and impose tribute on the recalcitrant Afridi, and his cousin, the Orakzai, have been put aside by the Secretary of State with scant ceremony. Three days before the opening of Parliament the *Times* pointed out that it is by no means essential to alarm the tribes by attempting to open any of the Passes save and except the Khyber. All the homilies written to prove that the freedom of the Khyber is useless unless the other Passes are also kept open and strongly garrisoned "so as to enable us to fulfil our Treaty obligations to Afghanistan" go by the board. Lord Salisbury in his speech in the House of Lords on the Address emphasised the view that rash annexations do not strengthen a country ; "they have often proved the ruin of great States ;" which is undoubtedly true. The Prime Minister told their Lordships that the Government has no wish to occupy a single position not absolutely necessary for the security of India and the fulfilment of Treaty obligations. What more is to be said ? Only this, that Lord Salisbury will now be classed by Mr. Labouchere with more reason than before as the foremost of Little Englanders. His Lordship, who has put some of his money on big maps, will not wince under the imputation. Here in India we may rejoice that sounder views have begun to prevail in the India Office and the Cabinet as to what is absolutely essential to the security of the frontier, and what is not. The difference can be expressed only in millions by the most competent arithmeticians.

BROACH agriculturists have established an Association for the purpose of making representations to Government with a view to checking any increase of Government assessment and to prevent the Broach Cotton Association laying heavy rates for ginning. The Cotton Association, it apparently regards as its greatest enemy, and it has addressed a long memorial urging Government to interpose and compel the Association to reduce its charges. It is not quite clear how Government is to do this. But the Agricultural Association declares the rates of the Cotton Association constitute an offence against the Penal Code inasmuch as anything that is acquired over and above a fair and legitimate gain is wrongful. If, say the memorialists, the means adopted by the Cotton Association be inquired into by a proper tribunal they will certainly be found dishonest and selfish. In craving that the Government in Council will refer the matter to the law members for consideration the memorialists innocently remark that, as his Excellency is aware, the civil remedy they consider open to them "is not prompt ; it takes months, and sometimes perhaps years, for its final decision, and as the Association is formed at such a time, say at the eleventh hour, any civil action will not remedy the evil that is hanging on them like a famine." An ordinary corporation has "neither a body to kick nor a soul" to save, but the Agricultural Association is apparently an exception, as it promises, in the event of Government interposing, to "pray from the bottom of its heart" for his Excellency's prosperity.

THE election of sixteen members to the Corporation by the Justices resulted in the return of thirteen Natives and three Europeans to that body. Two of the European members, personally popular as they undoubtedly are, owed their election to the fact that they are the heads of the Bombay Police. In the last Corporation only one European represented the Justices. Until quite recent times the usage was to return Europeans and Natives in equal numbers. That practice was set aside what time it was tacitly decided to exclude Europeans as far as possible from the Corporation, and when there to studiously disregard their counsel and advice and vote down pretty well everything they proposed or suggested. Whether the Corporation has gained in influence and weight or in business capacity by that line of policy is open to question.

IT is notified that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., and Mr. Vrijbhukandas Atmaram to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE cotton shipped from Bombay to foreign external and foreign Indian ports during the month of December aggregated to 18,291 khandies, and its value was Rs. 25,91,447.

DURING the week ending on Wednesday evening, British dollars to the value of Rs. 5,67,000 were transferred from the Mint to the Customs House for export.

MR. H. D. RENDALL, I.C.S., has been appointed to be *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., transferred.

PRIVILEGE leave for three months is granted to Mr. R. MacTier, District Superintendent of Police, Satara. During his absence Mr. J. E. Penton will act for him. Mr. W. Heyland to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Penton.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Zanzibar and Commissioner, East Africa, having appointed Mr. O. Boyce to be Emigration Agent for British East Africa in the port of Karachi, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council declares his approval of the appointment under Section 14 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

AT the monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, to consider the City of Bombay Improvement Bill in a committee of the whole house. The Committee forthwith proceeded to discuss the Bill, but it had to adjourn without practically going through any business.

"THE Magistrate" was repeated last evening before a full house, and in many respects the performance was an improvement on that of Monday evening. The services of Mr. Finkelstein have not yet been commented upon. But as perruquier he was highly successful.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 8 was 2,067, giving a death-rate of 129·21 per annum per thousand as against 119·65 the corresponding period of last year, and 51·44 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 1,211 died from fevers, of which 1,113 were bubonic ; 2, small-pox ; 8, measles ; 5, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 161, phthisis ; 73, diseases of the nervous system; 261, affections of the respiratory organs ; 43, diarrhœa ; 47, dysentery ; 25, still-born ; 71, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 104 ; Brahmin, 94 ; Lingaet, 6 ; Bhattia, 26 ; Hindu of other caste, 1,144 ; Hindu outcaste, 130 ; Mussalman, 380 ; Parsee, 53 ; Jew, 52 ; Native Christian, 8 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 2 ; Negro-African, 3 ; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 232 as against 98 the corresponding period of last year, and 248 the average over the past five years.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of January 1896, Rs. 13,87,21,000 ; January 1897, Rs. 11,94,96,000 ; January 1898, Rs. 12,90,05,000.

THE death occurred at Calcutta on Friday last of Mr. E. W. Kellner, C.I.E., late Accountant-General of the Punjab. Mr. Kellner joined the Financial Department in 1870.

ACCORDING to Captain E. LeMesurier, I. S. C., Political Agent in Kelat up to March last year, who writes to the "Times" explaining the situation in Mekran, the originator of the disturbance, Mir Mehrab Khan, was bound to get into trouble before long. He has been for a long time at loggerheads with his brother, the Gitchki Chief of Kech, or Kedj, an irresolute and impotent but loyal Sardar, and has extended his hostility to the British officials who have been the main obstacle to his deposing the feeble ruler and seizing the revenues. Mir Mehrab Khan is described as a swaggering, quarrelsome young "blood" of sufficient ambition and influence to make himself a nuisance, but powerless to stand up against the Government once it had been provoked to action. This course is now run and the "fresh frontier outbreak" proclaimed by the London papers has not taken much effort to quell.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TRANSVAAL PRESIDENT.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Mr. Kruger has been re-elected President of the Transvaal Republic.

RUSSIA AND CRETE.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that Russia withdraws the candidacy of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete, and repudiates any further responsibility in Crete, but will not permit any increase of Turkish troops there, nor coercion of the Cretans.

FRANCE DEMANDS AN INDEMNITY FROM CHINA.

FEB. 10.

The "Times'" Pekin correspondent states that France has demanded an indemnity from China within eight days for the kidnapping of a Frenchman in Tonkin by Chinese brigands, otherwise French action in the South will become necessary.

JAPAN AND THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Japan has notified to China that she cannot extend the time for the payment of the next instalment of the war indemnity.

THE SPANISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON ORDERED TO BE RECALLED.

A private letter from Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, has been stolen by a Cuban patriot and published in New York.

In it his Excellency describes President McKinley as a low class politician who caters to the rabble.

The letter has caused a great sensation in America, and the American Government has demanded the recall of Senor Dupuy de Lome.

It is reported that he has already resigned.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left here, at noon, to-day.

THE MEKRAN EXPEDITION.

THE CHARBAK FORT BLOWN UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

The Charbak Fort, on the Mekran coast, which Colonel Mayne surrounded on the 3rd, has not offered any resistance. A telegram arrived to-day reports that it has been blown up, and the force is marching back to Turbat.

Mehrab Khan is believed to have escaped into Persian territory.

SUCCESSFUL CORDITE MANUFACTURE IN KIRKEE.

The cordite manufactured at Kirkee, which was sent to England to be tested, has been very favourably reported upon by the expert there.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government have decided not to replace the Warren Hastings by a hired Transport at present.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned for a new Institute Building at Bareilly for British troops.

Orders have been issued for the immediate despatch to Zanzibar of 50,000 rations for use of the force which is being enlisted for service in Uganda.

The Government have sanctioned the free issue of ammunition for use with machine guns in the possession of Volunteer Corps. The amount to be supplied is a thousand rounds of ball and 300 blanks annually for practice; also 6,600 rounds of service ammunition.

THE KUTUBDIA LIGHTHOUSE.

The Blue Light burning every half-hour, and visible at seventeen miles out at sea, will be displayed from 1st March on the Kutubdia Lighthouse, near Chittagong, which was disabled in a cyclone.

REAR-ADMIRAL HEXT.

A special pension of 250 pounds sterling has been sanctioned for Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext.

ANOTHER STARTLING INCIDENT IN POONA.

A SENTRY FIRED AT.

POONA, FEB. 10.

About 1-30, this morning, a Pathan sepoy, named Muzamaul Din, of the Sappers and Miners, was on guard duty, and patrolling near the west side of the Sappers' lines at Kirkee, which are now empty, when he received a gun-shot wound. The facts appear to show that a figure was moving towards him dressed in a long military overcoat and khaki turban. The sepoy gave the usual challenge, but received no reply. The figure, however, advanced within about thirty yards and fired at him, the shot taking effect in the sentry's leg. The sentry gave chase and pursued the man for some distance, but was unable to overtake his assailant, and he fell down and remained there until another guard came to relieve him; when he made a search and found him lying at a distance from his post.

The arms of all guards near at hand were examined, but no trace of any rifle or ammunition having been used was discovered.

A Court of Inquiry, under Major Shute, will be held to-morrow.

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE CASE AGAINST BALKRISHNA, DAMODHER'S BROTHER.

Mr. Carvalho, additional City Magistrate, recorded the depositions of witnesses in the case of Balkrishna, brother of Damodher Hari Chapekar, to-day. Balkrishna is not yet caught, but the evidence of all witnesses inculpating the missing brother in the crime, as recorded by the Sessions Judge, was again read over to various witnesses, and deposed to as correct.

The evidences were merely the same as recorded before. These included Narayen Vittojee, Bombay Police inspector, who deposed to Balkrishna being still at large; Ramjee Pandoo, City Police chief constable, who spoke to the finding of arms in the well; Lieutenant Sargent, 14th Bombay Infantry, who gave the history of the night of the murders; and two sepoys, Janardhan and Ragunath, whose rifles had been stolen. The other witnesses were Dhondee Narayen Ghore and Gopalsingh Achalsingh, chief constable, Haveli Taluka.

THE ASSAULT ON THE DHOOLIE BEARER.

Private Mcquiliam, Royal Irish Rifles, who committed the assault on the dholie-bearer at the Auxiliary Hospital, Ghorporie, on the night of the 5th instant, will be tried by the Civil Power. His case will be heard shortly before the Cantonment Magistrate.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 3 cases and 3 deaths recorded in the City, to-day, the total mortality being 5; one death occurred in the Cantonment; 2 cases in the Suburban limits; and 7 cases and 4 deaths in the District.

In the General Hospital 7 were admitted, 5 died, and 141 are remaining.

The Quarantine Camp at Kalyan is overcrowded, and nearly 500 persons were transferred from that camp to the Poona Camp, where they arrived early this morning.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain Capper, Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, has been ordered to proceed to Peshawar to take the appointment of Adjutant, C. P. E., 1st Division, Tirah Field Force.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

Since yesterday strong wind is blowing, and it rained in the night. To-day the whole day was cloudy, and a few drops of rain fell in the afternoon.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

DARING ATTACK ON A PICQUET.

THE ENEMY WITHIN A FEW YARDS.

ONLY A SLIGHT CASUALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

A Jamrud telegram of the 8th runs:—A daring attack was made on the night of the 7th on a picquet of the First Brigade at Ali Masjid, the enemy, who were armed with Lee-Metfords, getting to within a few yards of the picquet, and even throwing stones into it. The picquet is reported to have behaved extremely well, the bullet-marks on the stones showing that they were under a well directed and heavy fire.

The only casualty was Private Newberry, of the Sussex, wounded in two places.

Wire between Jamrud and Ali Masjid was again cut.

ILLNESS OF THE NOTED ZAIMUSHT FREEBOOTER.

Chikkai, the noted Zaimusht freebooter of the Kurrum, who, however, has been loyal throughout the recent disturbances, is reported dangerously ill with pneumonia. He has sent in to the Political Officer two out of three Lee-Metfords he recently purchased from the Afridis.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

THE DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the North-West Frontier referred to by Reuter has not yet reached India. It will probably arrive by the next mail. The official telegrapic summary of it, which has arrived, adds little to Reuter's report.

PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD TERRITORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 10.

No fresh plague statistics are to hand to-day, but official reports relate discoveries of dead bodies in frontier villages, where the police on breaking open shut up houses have found plague corpses. Dr. Lawrie has started for Nuldroog district. Three patrol parties went out yesterday. These after making a thorough examination of all infected places will return and form a cordon from Shankerpalli to Hatnur, and under no circumstances will anybody be allowed it to enter Hyderabad. Serious attention is now happily being turned towards safeguarding Hyderabad City. Cleansing and disinfecting operations will commence at once.

The weather here since yesterday has had the characteristics of the monsoon—thunder, lightning, and rain with high winds and overcast sky.

THE B. I. OFFICERS' STRIKE.

THE STRIKERS STILL HOLDING OUT.

THE PUBLIC SYMPATHISE AND SUPPORT THE OFFICERS.

*RANGOON, FEB. 9.

The Meanatchy, with the Madras Coast mails, left Rangoon to-day, with the captains of the Okhola and Africa as officers.

The Pachumba, with the Calcutta coasting mail, could not leave to-day; and the Okhla and Nerbudda for Bombay, and Pentakota for the Straits, are also detained.

The Vadala arrived from Bombay, and the Kharagola from Calcutta; the Vasna from Singapore, the Rasmara from Moulmein, and the Amorta from Madras, and all the officers immediately left.

A telegram was received by the officers, to-day, from Calcutta, stating that if the officers' Guild were broken up, all officers, including the chief officers, would be re-employed.

The officers declined to break up the guild or go back to work unless the conditions of re-employment were clearly stated.

Public sympathy runs strongly with the officers, and money is being freely subscribed by the public for their support.

The hotels have accommodated them in some cases free, and in the case of the rest have charged the bare cost of maintenance.

There are now over fifty officers ashore here.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

*CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

The principal business at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday week will be the discussion and passing of the Penal Code Bill, to which more than one amendment is likely to be moved.

The report of the Select Committee on the Criminal Code Bill will also probably be submitted.

MILITARY NEWS.

*LAHORE, FEB. 9.

Captain Fitzgerald, who was lately promoted from the 4th into the 5th Dragoon Guards, is resigning his commission and joining the Murree Brewery Staff.

The 18th Royal Irish Regiment left Rawalpindi, at 7 p.m., on the 8th, for Peshawar.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

OUTBREAK IN ANOTHER VILLAGE.

Yet another village, named Rampur Bilron, two miles from the plague-infected villiage of Birampur, in Hoshiarpur District, has been attacked with the malady.

In view of the possiblity of other villages suffering the same fate stong detachments of police are to be kept at Jullundher and Hoshiarpur so as to have men available at hand for cordon purposes.

It seems only too certain that in some cases the villagers, with the cognisance of the headmen, deliberately conceal cases until the death-rate leads to its discovery by the authorities or makes further concealment impossible without bringing trouble on the people. By that time a goodly crop of cases have occurred, and infected persons in apparent health have left the stricken village only to infect other places.

RAJKOTE RACES.

RAJKOTE, FEB. 10.

THE KUMAR SAHEB OF PALITANA'S CUP.

Madarsinghji of Saela's Starlight, Native.	1
Madarsinghji of Saela's Twiligut Native...	2

Also ran: Winsome and Moksh.
Won easily.

AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Thakor Sahib of Kotda Sangani's Maharaj, Bhurlo	1
Thakor Sahib of Virpur's Sicander, Meru..	2

Also ran: Sabih, Idler, and Waterbury.
Won by three lengths.

THE NEW RACE.

Thakor Saheb of Virpur's Hector, Nagar ...	1

Also ran: Drinkmerry and Shamratan.
Won by a length.

THE MORVI CHALLENGE CUP.

The Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar's Periwinkle, Nagar	1
Captain Edwards' Musme, Mr. Winter ...	2

Also ran: Sundari, Duchess, Winton, and Ac[illegible].
Won easily.

THE VIRPUR CUP.

Mr. McCausland's Captain Cuttle, Captain Peyton	1
Mr. Winter's Sackcloth, owner..................	2

Also ran: Wellington and Waterloo.
Won easily.

THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Thakor Saheb of Kotda Sangani's Sunbeam, Captain Edwards	1
Thakor Saheb of Virpur's Jehangir, Mr. Waddington	2

Also ran: Daisy, Sanam, Wayward, and Whirlwind.
Won by a neck.

* Appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India has accorded sanction to a sum of Rs. 14,000 being expended in connection with the final location of the proposed railway from Arcot Station, on the Madras Railway, to Ranipet, a distance of 7 miles, during the current official year.

THE Agent of the South Indian Railway has obtained the sanction of Government to proceed to Calcutta with the Traffic Manager to have a personal conference with the Agent of the British India Steam Navigation Company with reference to a further extension of the arrangement for through booking of rice from stations on the South Indian Railway to Colombo and stations on the Ceylon Government Railway *via* Tuticorin.

THE whole aspect of the road from Khushalgarh has now changed; that railway station is no longer a congested mass of troops, camels and stores, and the never-ending column of carts has ceased on the road. Kohat has begun to resume its normal appearance, and as there are but few sick and no wounded to be passed down, the various sick depots have been broken up, and most of the line of communication hospitals have gone round to Peshawar. There are still some sick and wounded at Kohat, but these are being discharged and removed by degrees, and the Ordnance depot in the fort is being dismantled.

IT is curious, as a contemporary remarks, how hard superstitions die. We still have a gate of heaven at Park Pattan, through whose portals thousands of Muhammadans post on the one night in the year it is opened, in the belief that by so doing they clear away the sins of the past year, and are able to start a fresh account next day. The waters of Mother Gunga have not yet lost their efficacy though they were near doing so lately when Satjugh or the millennium was foretold, for one superstition is that during the Hindu era of Satjugh, the waters of the Ganges will lose their power and hence it will behove all orthodox Hindus at any rate to speak truth with their neighbour, there being no way of washing away their sins left to them.

THE latest phase or craze of superstition, is that referred to by a Sialkot correspondent of the Lahore paper lately, and consists in the cutting off a piece of the tongue and presenting it to Devi Mata, as she is called, to give her the opportunity of replacing the bit cut off, and thus showing the world, and the unorthodox Hindus in particular, the efficacy of the old faith. There is no doubt that from a pecuniary point of view the idea is a good one, and that the shrines where this sort of "pooja" has been performed have benefited thereby, but that there should be thousands of people ready to believe such a thing possible does not seem encouraging, from an educational point of view at any rate. With the persons trying the experiment we have no sympathy, they are probably suffering from religious mania or confirmed opium-eaters, or do it with a view to gaining notoriety; but can the law do nothing to put a stop to what at best is merely an experiment and not authorised by any religious dictum, and may amount to suicide should the subject be in a poor state of health.

SIR T. J. LIPTON'S firm has succeeded in obtaining a contract for 500 tons of smoked bacon for Klondyke over the heads of all the big American packing concerns in Chicago and Kansas City, very much to the surprise of the latter. It is something in these days to hear of British commerce beating the foreigner on his own ground, and we trust that the example will not be thrown away upon our merchants.

THE "Daily Mail" learns that the profits of Lipton's tea business in 1897 were well over £200,000, a point which is not without interest in the probable event of a prospectus being shortly issued. Sir T. J. Lipton, it is understood, is considering the advisability of appealing direct to the public without the assistance of brokers or intermediaries of any kind. Our contemporary observes that it would be an interesting experiment.

ADMIRAL SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM has given picturesque historians a most valuable hint. He says that "when the stories of the Ordnance Survey in Great Britain and of the great trigonometrical survey of India are fitly told, they will form some of the proudest pages in the history of our nation." Add the West African and Arctic explorations. It has been said that the mapping of every fifty miles of the African coast has cost an english life, and that the first explorers of the Niger and the Congo were "mown down wholesale." Lieutenant Rawson, who acted as guide in the assault on Tel-el-Kebir, and who was killed there, was an Arctic explorer. He and his comrade, Lieutenant Egerton (now Captain of the St. George) were friends of Admiral Markham's. The Admiral lately described how the two saved the life of their dog-driver, Peterson, when he "was rapidly freezing." They dug a hole in the snow, put Peterson into it, and covered him up; "they deprived themselves of all their own warm clothing, kept themselves alive by violent exercise, and took it in turn to warm Peterson at the expense of the heat of their own bodies." They saved his life. Considering that even in the warm snow-hole the temperature showed 25 degrees of frost, the "exercise" must have been pretty brisk.

WHILE we are discussing the naval purposes of the Powers it is appropriate to note that the Italian Navy League, avowedly a copy of our own, has just issued an excellent initial number of its organ, "La Lega Navale." Engineer Lorenzo d'Adda, director of the society, who announces the programme of the league, tells us the foundation of it is due to Jack la Bolina (Signor Vittorio Vecchij), the well-known historical writer. The Italians are admonished that their sea frontiers are vastly more extended than the frontiers on the land side, while the naval outlay is conspicuously less than the military, and the Navy has fallen from the third place to the sixth among the great Powers of Europe and America. The Triple Alliance, Italians are assured, will never help their country at sea, for, in the event of war, Italy unaided would be confronted with France. Nor must they depend upon England, for, unless she were avowedly a party to the Triple Alliance, she could take no part at the opening of hostilities, and her tardy intervention, when the Italian Fleet has been destroyed, could be of little advantage to Italy. Signor Camillo Manfroni would at least have the Mediterranean so subject to Italian power that no Appleton, nor Matthews, nor Duquesne could insult the Italian coasts. Jack la Bolina writes upon the industrial value of the Navy, Admiral de Amezaga on the naval sentiment in Italy, and another writer on the menace of the Dual Alliance. In short, the "Lega Navale" seems very much alive, but we are not sure that the translation of "Naval Policy," a book which exercised very little influence in this country, can do much to further the "cause" in Italy. The Royal Princes, the Minister of Marine, and a great number of high naval and military authoritities have given their support to the Italian league.

THE budget of the German Army of 1898-99 makes provision for a new military department, which, under the title of "Feldzeugmeisterei," will centralise all services relating to the manufacture of war material (arms, ammunition, transport appliances, &c.). This administration will be placed under the direction of a lieutenant-general, or senior major-general, receiving the designation of "Feldzeugmeister," equivalent to that of Master-General of Ordnance, who will be charged with all technical details concerning the supply of military stores. The duties of the "Feldzeugmeisterei will embrace quarterly inspection of small arms and artillery material, inspection of artillery and ammunition trains and magazines, as also of establishments for the manufacture of artillery and infantry equipment, powder mills, or gun foundries. It will furthermore be charged, as a consultative body, with the consideration of all questions which may be submitted to it as bearing upon the above services. The rank and functions existed in the Austrian Army, and V. Benedek, the unfortunate General of Royal and Imperial Forces in 1866, was "Feldzeugmeister."

ACCORDING to the "Nouvelles" of Orenburg, the King of Siam has decided that one of his sons shall receive the completion of his European education in Russia, and with that view he has already begun the study of the language, in which he is much interested, in London. We believe the Prince alluded to is Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanarth, second son of the second Queen. He is to be admitted into one of the Russian military schools, and will be under the care of a professor at Orenburg.

A DREAD of certain existing tendencies is manifested also in an article by General Tricoche. In these days, he says, every professional soldier, from the simple *piou-piou* to the general himself, is covered with continual ridicule. In England we do not think any worse of the soldier who is "Tommy Atkins," but the writer we quote deplores the transformation of the peasant, artisan, or student who is esteemed, into the famous "Dumanet." The officer of romance, when he is not represented as a mere blockhead, the sport of this same "Dumanet," is the funny man of the piece, like the various "generals" of "La Monde ou l'on s'ennuie," and of "Monsieur le Ministre." General Tricoche is vexed to have caught himself laughing at these amusing parodies, and he begs writers, when they introduce officers into plays or novels, to exercise discretion in the interest of the country. Unlike the despondent writer to whom we have alluded, he believes that France now only needs certain imponderable qualities to give her victory, foremost among which he places respect for authority.

THE largest and best set of apartments at Hampton Court Palace has been surrendered by Princess Frederica of Hanover, who has nominally occupied them for nearly eighteen years, but during the last seven years her Royal Highness has not lived there for as many weeks. It is understood at Court that the Queen will offer these apartments to either the Countess Granville (who now has rooms at Kensington Palace) or to the Dowager Lady Churchill, who recently refused the Royal Lodge at Windsor, a Crown residence in the Park, which has just been granted by her Majesty to Viscount Bridport. Princess Frederica of Hanover, who is now at Biarritz, is to get apartments either at Kensington Palace or at St. James's Palace, whenever a suitable residence is vacated.

THE Under-Secretary of State for War, in extolling the civil administration of the War Office at the tenth annual gathering in aid of the Civil Service Fund told an interesting story concerning a bottle of champagne. Eleven years ago Sir Redvers Buller, after arriving at Korti after the fall of Khartoum, declared to Lord Wolseley that it was impossible for him, having been three days out of bed and practically without sleep, to write a lengthy despatch to the War Office. Lord Wolseley suggested that he should have a bottle of champagne. Sir Redvers acted on the former's suggestion, and wrote the despatch. When in England eight months later Sir Redvers was surprised to find at the War Office that he had been debited with 7s. 6d., the cost of the bottle of champagne, plus the cost of transport of the wine to the place in which he partook of it. That in itself, insisted Mr. St. John Brodrick, was an instance which contradicted the statement so freely made as to extravagance existing in the department at Pall Mall.

IN the Probate Division of the High Court, on Jan. 17, the Judge granted leave to presume the death of Mr. Edmund Hurlton, fourth officer on board the steamship Aden, which was wrecked last year off Socotra.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON lectured, on Jan. 15, at Toynbee Hall, on "The Millenary of King Alfred in 1901." As the most appropriate memorial he suggested a grand mausoleum, dedicated to the memory of Alfred, and in manifold forms of art recording the great events of his life. According to Mr. Harrison, the millenary is Oct. 26, 1901; but Mr. W. H. Stevenson says it is Oct. 26, 1899.

PORTLAND has now been determined upon as a naval station for the training of young sailors by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Having this in view the old "Boscawen" and "Minotaur" now stationed there are to be augmented by the addition of another of the earlier ironclads; besides these some additional sailing brigs are to be added to those already there, thus making it a comparatively new naval station.

THE Emperor William (says our Berlin correspondent) lately gave Herr von Kossack a commission to paint an episode from the campaign of 1814. For this picture the artist greatly needed some sketches showing the saddling, &c., of the French cavalry horses of the time. He wrote to the famous French battle-painter Detaille, and received what he wanted at once. He received something more—a letter in which the painter expressed himself in most enthusiastic terms about the Kaiser and the subject he had given to the artist. Herr von Kossack showed the letter to the Emperor, who laughed and said: "I knew long since that Detaille was a charming man. He once helped me out of a fix, too. I wanted a sketch for a busby. I wrote to him, and a few days later I had it. One could not be more amiable."

THERE is a little bit of autobiography in an interview with Sir Henry Fowler published in the current number of "The Young Man." Sir Henry said to his interviewer: "After I left school my father intended that I should go up to Oxford, but at that time the Tractarian controversy was at its height, and my father was so afraid of my following the example of some well-known sons of other Wesleyan ministers that he would not allow me to go. I had another disappointment in that I was preparing for the Bar, but owing to my father's death I was compelled to adopt the older branch of the legal profession." Sir Henry says his feelings on making his first speech are described by Lord Beaconsfield in his famous account of Endymion's nervous debut.

A TAILOR named Bulman, formerly well known in Madras, has been charged at Colombo with insulting his master, Mr. Martin, at his establishment in the Fort. Bulman was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment, and was warned to leave the island as soon as he came out of jail.

SOME remarkable figures are given by the *Cycle* showing the wonderful progress of the cycling industry in England and the enormous amount of capital absorbed in it. The combined capital of the twenty-seven companies is £9,586,895, of which the capital of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company absorbs £4,550,000, or nearly half the total amount. The total capital of these firms would, if resolved into sovereigns, piled on top of one another, make a column no less than 9½ miles in height. If the sovereigns were placed in a straight line, side by side, they would extend from London to Margate.

JAPAN has advanced rapidly in civilisation and is now discovering that industrial development brings with it the usual accompaniment of a labour problem. The first number of the first Japanese labour newspaper, the *Labour World*, has just been issued, "to encourage the progress of the labourer and the formation of trades-unions." We have heard a good deal lately about Japanese cheap labour; perhaps we shall hear something now of the revolt of the Japanese labourer against being held so cheap. By all accounts the standard of wages and subsistence in the Land of the Rising Sun has not been so high hitherto that the new unions will find nothing to do.

HENRIK IBSEN'S seventieth birthday is to be celebrated in the German capital in the manner most agreeable, perhaps, to Ibsen himself. A complete German edition of his work is to be issued on the day by a Berlin firm. It has been said that Henrik Ibsen is fond of being lionised, is vain enough to invite the opportunity, and so on. But that is doubtless a libel. On the 20th March, 1828, Ibsen was born at Skien. Though ofren described as the typical Norwegian, Ibsen came of Danish blood interfused through four generations with Scotch and German. One of his biographers writes that this mixed descent "throws light on his nature, helps to explain his isolation and his cosmopolitan spirit," and his long "exile" from the land of his birth. Ibsen's parents were of German descent. He speaks German as fluently as his native Norwegian. Some years ago Mr. Heinemann published Mrs. Clara Bell's translation of Jaeger's Life of Ibsen. The forthcoming German edition will consist of nine volumes.

IT is always interesting to hear about the methods of men who have attained some oratorical reputation. Sir Henry Fowler said to an interviewer on this subject: My plan is to saturate my mind with the facts, and then to make a few notes of the order in which I propose to deal with them in my speech, and these are confined to the facts and their verification. Almost every speaker has a different method; but this is mine, and I hope—sometimes I am disappointed—that the words in which I think I can clothe the skeleton ideas will come at the right moment." Sir Henry Fowler's advice to young men desiring to become good speakers is—Practise, practise, practise, and always be sure of your facts. Sir Henry is a man of one recreation—reading. In that he is not a specialist, but is omnivorous, with a predilection for theology, biography, and constitutional and Parliamentary history.

THE STRIKE OF BRITISH S. N. CO.'S OFFICERS.

THERE were no fresh developments of importance in Bombay yesterday in connection with the strike. The Karachi mails were despatched in the s.s. Chanda under the command of Captain Kendal. The vessel was officered by Mr. Harvey, Mr. Strickland, and a gunner of the boat. Three B. I. captains proceeded by the vessel to Karachi to join the s. s. Khandala, which is laid up there. Captain Gray will be chief officer of the Khandala and Captain Fry the second officer. The vessels of both Commanders, the s. s. Ellora and the s. s. Merakara, are laid up off Mazagon. The s. s. Pemba arrived from Calcutta during the forenoon, and its officers on learning what had taken place joined the strikers.

CALCUTTA.

The *Englishman*, referring to the strike of the British India Steam Navigation Company's officers at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Colombo, says the case for the company, as elicited on Tuesday from the Director in Calcutta, is as follows:—One of the directors came out to India recently with the object of enquiring into the alleged grievances of the officers, and, if possible, ameliorating them. On his arrival last week he invited the officers in Calcutta to send a deputation to meet him, and in reply he was informed that all communications must pass through the Guild and the Guild Secretary; and this position was maintained for several days. Ultimately the officers were told that the company must decline to recognise either the Guild or the Secretary, who was not a servant of the company. The officers in Calcutta accepted these new conditions, but the officers in other ports declined to fall in with their Calcutta brethren. The Calcutta men, being bound by the rules of the so-called Guild, felt themselves accordingly compelled to go with the majority. A deputation from the Guild waited on the company's representative late Sunday night, and demanded recognition of the Guild and full compliance with all the officers, demands, the alternative being a general strike at all the ports next morning at six o'clock. The alternative was accepted, and practically all the officers' struck work on Monday morning; some leaving vessels lying at Garden Reach intended to sail that morning and others refusing duty at ports on the coast where they could not be replaced. The company's reply to this was to dismiss the men who refused duty; and as a consequence a large number of officers left the vessels on Monday in Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay and Colombo.

The company's mail sailings have, for the most part been maitained, but the authorities are of the opinion that the deadlock may last some time unless the men admit the reasonableness of the position taken up by the company. The directors absolutely refuse to compromise. They admit that at Bombay, Rangoon and Madras their trade is for the moment paralysed. In Calcutta, however, the case is otherwise, and yesterday morning by dint of transferring officers from other ships five British India steamers were got off. Six vessels remain in Calcutta and they are said to be fully officered.

THE CYCLONE.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN BOMBAY AND UP-COUNTRY.

THE weather conditions in Bombay were again cyclonic yesterday. During Wednesday night there were heavy showers, and at the J. J. Hospital over five inches of rain were registered during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. yesterday—a most unusual circumstance at this time of year. There was no further rain yesterday, but the wind was very strong, and dust-storms were frequent. The sea was rough, and some difficulty was experienced in getting to the vessels lying in the stream. The air was cool and bracing for Bombay. Telegraphic advices from up-country speak of rain having fallen in the Punjab, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Deccan, Kattywar, and elsewhere. Fears were entertained for the cotton crop; but, happily, very little damage has been done to the pods. The country, generally, will greatly benefit by the welcome rain.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM MEHTA, who has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, is senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., who are the agents of the Mahuva City Press, the Surat City Press, and the Broach City Press Companies. Mr. Vijbhucandas received his education in the Elphinstone Institution and College in pre-university times, and started in life as a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Dosabhoy Merwanjee Wadia and Company, American Agents in Bombay. In 1866 Mr. Vijbhucandas established the firm of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Company in partnership with Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas. Being a man of great natural intelligence, shrewd common sense, and active business habits, Mr. Vijbhucandas soon developed the business of the firm in cotton and silks, and formed large business connections with Liverpool and Continental towns. About ten years ago, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Co. acted as guarantee brokers to Messrs. Maxwell Macaulay and Co. and Messrs. J. C. Bushby and Co. in Bombay. The firm of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co. some time later devoted their energies to the development of the mill and cotton industry in several towns of Gujerat and Kathiawar; and started cotton ginning presses at Broach, Surat, Mahuva, Bhownaggur, Junaghar, Cambay, Amreli, and Agra. They subsequently bought the Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company of Broach, and the National Mill in Bombay, now known as the Saraswati Mills. About seven years ago, on the retirement of the late Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, Mr. Vijbhucandas was appointed by Government a Port Trustee, and has ever since continued in the office. He is a member of the managing committee of several local charitable institutions, the Pinjrapole, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Cotton Merchants' Fund, etc., and is well-known to have rendered valuable assistance at the time of the floods and fires in Surat and Ahmedabad. He is the president of the committee of the Hindu Plague Hospital and has started a plague hospital for Modh Banias, to which community he belongs. Mr. Vijbhucandas is a director of several Joint Stock Companies, such as the Kohinur Mills, the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, the Colaba Land Company, the Alliance Mill Company, the Sholapore Mill Company, the Mahaluxmi Mill Company, the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, the Alliance Silk Mill, etc. The late Mr. Thakordas, a member of the firm of Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, and Cama, Solicitors, was a brother of Mr. Vijbhucandas. The firm of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Company are members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. CHANNER, D. S. O., 2nd (Q. O.), R. B. L. Infantry, has rejoined his regiment at Agra from Field Service.

SURGEON-MAJOR O. TODD, A. M. S., has been appointed Staff Surgeon of Agra, vice Surgeon-Captain E. Mck. Williams, A. M. S., who has obtained leave.

SURGEON CAPTAIN F. J. LENCHAN, A.M.S., is attached to the Station Hospital, Colaba, for duty pending passage by a troopship sailing for England.

CAPTAIN H. A. IGGULDEN, Derbyshire Regiment, has left Agra to rejoin his regiment on Field Service at Jamrood, his tenure of service as Adjutant of the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps having expired. He has been succeeded by Lieutenant C. B. Norton, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

AN ultimatum was communicated on Tuesday to the representatives of the Malikdin, Kambar, Kamrai Khels and Sipahs collected at Jamrud. They were told that unless the Government terms were accepted by the end of Ramzan (23rd February) active operations would be instituted anew. This is a reasonable and intelligible course, but it implies a condemnation of the policy which led to the operations culminating in the unfortunate affair at Mamani. If that policy was wise or warrantable, then there is no need to give the tribesmen warning before we attack them again. Meanwhile it is not easy to predict with confidence what line the tribesmen will take. Three Zakka Khels, one of them an emissary from one of their most noted malikhs, came into Landi Kotal on Tuesday and go on to Jamrud, which may be taken as a not unhopeful sign; but on the other hand there was a bold attack on a picket of the camp at Ali Masjid on Monday night, which shows that whatever the intention of the grey-beards the wilder spirit are bent on fighting while they may.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

DISCUSSION BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

YESTERDAY, at the monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, the City Improvement Bill, which is to be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, was considered. Sir George Cotton presided, and a large number of members were present.

Before the first item on the statement of business was taken up Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla asked priority for the notice of motion which stood in his name, which ran as follows: "That the Corporation do form itself into a Committee of the whole house, and proceed forthwith to consider in detail the City of Bombay Improvement Bill, with a view to making any representation on the subject to Government that may be deemed advisable."

Priority having been given by the meeting. Mr. Roughton said he was strongly opposed to the matter being rushed through without giving proper opportunities to the members to thoroughly consider the Bill. The Bill would come before the Legislative Council on the 14th instant, and then it would be referred to a Select Committee for report. Thus the Corporation would have ample time to consider the Bill.

The president stated that Mr. Ibrahim was perfectly in order in moving the proposition for which he had given notice. The matter was an important one, and it was necessary that their representation should be prepared before the Legislative Council met on Monday next.

Mr. Ibrahim, in laying his proposition before the meeting, said that the Select Committee which would be appointed at the next meeting of the Legislative Council would immediately proceed with their work of considering the Bill in detail, and any representation from the Corporation to have any practical value ought to be submitted before that time. Dr. Viegas had given notice of a motion for the appointment of a small committee to report on the Bill. He (the speaker) thought that by adopting that course, they would lose a great deal of valuable time before such a report could receive the final approval of the Corporation, and considering the time which was generally taken up by that procedure it was very likely that by the time the Corporation submitted their representation to the Government, the Select Committee would have completed their work. Another reason which induced him to move a committee of the whole house was that they would thereby have the advantage of hearing the views of most of the members who might have studied the subject carefully and who could throw a flood of light on it.

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that the City of Bombay Improvement Bill be referred to the following committee for consideration and report: The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, Mr. Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote, Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Mr. T. W Cuffe, Mr Roughton, the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes, Mr. Gamadia, Dr. Bahadurji, and the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia. Dr. Viegas said that it would take a month and a-half before the Bill came up before the Legislative Council for second reading, when the principles contained in the Bill would be discussed. He therefore thought that no delay would be occasioned as was apprehended by Mr. Ibrahim.

Mr. Wacha here raised a point of order that Dr. Viegas' motion could not be treated as an amendment, as it was an independent motion and did not arise out of Mr. Ibrahim's motion.

The President ruled that Dr. Viegas' motion could be treated as an amendment.

Mr. Hewett seconded the amendment.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed observed that the questions relating to the registration of births and deaths and the re-organization of the Health Department afforded them very good illustrations of delays occasioned by submitting important matters to small committees, such as proposed by Dr. Viegas. The best way to expedite the matter was to refer the Bill to a committee of the whole house. It was absolutely necessary that the representation of the Corporation should go to the Select Committee before they began to consider the Bill.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that they had already a sufficient object lesson in the discussion which had taken place on the matter in hand. He was altogether opposed to the motion of Mr. Ibrahim.

Mr. Ibrahim having replied on the debate, the amendment of Dr. Viegas was put to the vote and lost by a very large majority. The original motion was then on a division carried.

The President declared that the Corporation had then formed themselves into a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Roughton rose to move that the committee should discuss that matter at the end of the agenda.

The President ruled Mr. Roughton out of order, remarking that they were then considering the Bill as a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Roughton contended that there was nothing in the resolution just passed which compelled them to take up the Bill at once.

The President drew Mr. Roughton's attention to the word "forthwith" in the resolution, and ruled him out of order.

The President then ruled that they should consider the Bill section by section.

Mr. Roughton suggested that it would be much better if some members of the Corporation were to give them definite ideas of the most important provisions of the Bill. At present they were like a flock of sheep without a leader.

The President said that the best course for them would be to follow the procedure adopted when they considered the Municipal Bill some years ago in a committee of the whole house. They should discuss the Bill section by section.

Professor Muller proposed that the Bill be considered division by division.

Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai thought that they should first ascertain the view of the Corporation as to its constitution. If they once decided that they approved the principles the discussion in detail would be easy.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas it was resolved to consider the Bill section by section.

Mr. Roughton inquired how the meeting proposed to deal with the preamble of the Bill. By passing the preamble they would commit themselves to the principles of the Bill, which difficulty rendered it inadvisable to discuss the matter in a committee of the whole house. Among other things, the preamble referred to the construction of new sanitary dwellings for the Presidency Police, and that was the most obnoxious thing they objected to.

Professor Muller said that the objection raised by Mr. Roughton could be settled by passing over that paragraph.

The President: We will then proceed to the "preliminary."

Mr. Roughton: Then we proceed without considering principles.

The President said that what they wanted to do was to submit a representation of a general character, such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-owners' Association usually did.

Mr. Roughton suggested that it would be better to go through the Bill paragraph by paragraph. If they approved of the preamble they would be approving the whole Bill. They knew perfectly well that they were strongly opposed to the introduction made in the Bill in relation to the construction of dwellings for the police. When the Corporation gave a general approval to the Bill, not one word was said about dwellings for the police.

Mr. N. N. Wadia said that the Bill had been made known to them within the last few days. Most of them had hardly time to consider it with the care and scrutiny which a matter of that kind required at their hands. He therefore moved that the consideration of the Bill in detail be deferred till next meeting.

The motion was ruled out of order.

On the suggestion of Mr. Ibrahim the meeting resolved to postpone the consideration of the preamble until they had done with the discussion of the whole Bill.

The preliminary section of the Bill was then taken for discussion.

Mr. Roughton said that that part of the Bill should not be passed without fuller and further inquiry. Many vested rights were affected by it, and they did not know to what extent they would commit the Corporation by passing it.

Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai suggested that in part first of the preliminary it be added that "this Act be read as a part of the Municipal Act."

Mr. Dixit remarked that if, as suggested by Mr. Roughton, any company's rights were affected by the Bill, it was for such company to take care of its interests.

Professor Muller complained that Mr. Roughton had wasted twenty-five minutes on various pretexts in order to prevent the discussion of the Bill. He then proposed that part 1 of the first chapter be passed.

Mr. Roughton protested against the remarks of the last speaker, stating that he (Professor Muller) failed to appreciate his motives.

On being put to the vote, Professor Muller's motion was carried.

The Committee then considered the constitution of the Board.

Dr. Viegas objected to the General or any other Military officer being a member of the Board. He moved that the Corporation were of opinion that the General or other military officer should not be an *ex-officio* member of the Board. His reasons for moving the proposition were, he remarked, that the improvements which were to be carried out by the Board did not involve any interference with matters military or other matters which would affect the defences of the city. Whatever might affect the sanitation of the troops or defences of the city would not be passed without the previous sanction of the Government. He further moved that the Corporation be empowered to nominate five instead of four members.

Mr. Khote seconded the proposition.

Professor Muller said that it was more or less "ultra vires" for the Corporation to go into that question. In a capital city like Bombay it was necessary that some military expert should be on such a board. Professor Muller cited, as an instance, the city of Paris, which was placed under military control when it was laid out under an improvement scheme. He contended that the necessity of such a course was proved by the events of 1893.

Mr. Roughton remarked that Bombay could not be compared with Paris and other European capitals. The duties of the General Officer in Bombay obliged him to go to Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Baroda, Igatpuri, and other places for the purpose of inspection. He was constantly away from Bombay three days a week, and he (the speaker) could not understand how that officer could devote his time to civic matters. Another reason which he wanted to advance was that the General Officer was a man liable to be transferred to some other place at any time. As an illustration he gave the name of General Gatacre, who had done good work as the chairman of the Plague Committee, but had to suddenly leave Bombay. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation were of opinion that the appointment of the General Officer Commanding the District as one of the members of the proposed Board was unnecessary and undesirable, and that if in the opinion of Government it were necessary to appoint on the Board a person of military experience, it would be much more desirable if the Executive Engineer of the Military Works Department, whose permanent station was in Bombay, be appointed as a trustee. Mr. Roughton said that his reason for suggesting the name of the Executive Engineer of the Military Works Department for the place was that the whole of the works in relation to Bombay defences were entirely under the control of that officer.

Mr. Ibrahim then moved a second amendment that the Board should consist of twelve members, five of whom should be nominated by Corporation, one by the Chamber of Commerce, one by the Port Trustees, one by the Millowners' Association, and two by Government; and the Collector and the Municipal Commissioner to be *ex-officio* members.

The President here suggested that it would be better to adjourn the meeting to Thursday next, when members should come prepared with written motions.

After some discussion, it was decided to adjourn the meeting to Thursday next.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 8th February were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 7th, 3 feet 6 inches against 5 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops are generally flourishing, but they have been slightly damaged by frost in Dadu and Ketti, by blight in Manjhand and Kotri, and by locusts in Ketti. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is fair. The price of food-grains have slightly fallen.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops are flourishing. Locusts appeared in eight talukas and caused slight damage in four of them. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Batai of kharif crops continues in one taluka. Rabi crops are in fair condition except in Shahdadpur where they have been injured by frost. The cattle are in good condition.

Upper Sind *Frontier*.—Kharif threshing has advanced. Rabi crops are excellent except in Shahdadpur and Kashmor where they have been injured by locusts. Water is available in the Sukhurwah branches. Prices of food-grains have considerably fallen.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting and batai of rice crops continue in two talukas. Rabi crops are in fair condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 5th February 1898).—Rabi crops are in good condition. Harvesting of sesamum has been nearly completed in the Dholka Taluka. The cotton crop is in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices are stationary, jowari being 16 seers, bajri 16 seers, wheat 6 1-2 seers, and rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi crops are in good condition. The cattle are healthy. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 7th February 1898.)—Standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 9 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—(For week ending 7th February 1898):—Standing crops are in good condition. Cotton picking is in progress in the Jambusar and Amod talukas. The prospects and probable outturn of crops are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Reaping of jowari is in progress in the Chorasi Taluka. Picking of cotton has been commenced in the Olpad Taluka. The standing crops are in good condition. The prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif crops is in progress. Harvesting of rabi crops has been commenced in the Nasik and Sinnar talukas. The condition of fodder supply and aggricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 2nd, 2° warm on 3rd, 5th and 8th, and 1° warm on 4th, 6th and 7th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week except on 6th, when it was normal. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Threshing of rice is in progress in the Dahanu Taluka. The state of rabi crops is good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, 2nd sort, in seers per rupee are 12 1-2 at Vada, 12 1-4 at Mokhada, 12 at Shahapur, 11 5-8 at Murbad, 11 1-2 at Thana, 10 3-4 at Umbargaon, 10 1-2 at Kalyan and Bhiwndi, and 9 at Dahanu and Bassein.

Kolaba.—The pulse crops are in good condition. Land is being prepared for rab. The price of rice at Alibag is 11 seers 38 tolas. The price of rice has risen at Nagothna, Uran and Karjat by 20, 10 and 53 tolas respectively; elsewhere it is stationary. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Collection of manure for the next season is in progress. The summer crops are progressing well. The cattle are healthy except in Vengurla. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are still high everywhere.

Poona.—Rabi crops are generally good except jowari, which has been damaged by blight in the Sirur, Indapur, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas. Wheat and gram crops in petha A'mbegaon have also been slightly damaged by insects. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is generally sufficient. The prices of jowari and bajri have slightly fallen in the Indapur, Maval and Purandhar talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Standing crops are in fair condition except jowari, which is affected by blight and excessive cold in the greater part of the district. Reaping of rabi crops and preparation of land for the next season continue. The condition of fodder and agricultural stock is good. The average price of jowari is 14 seers 5 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Reaping of rabi crops has been commenced in some places. The outturn of the rabi crops is expected to be generally poor. Grass is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Phandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras, and a rise in Karmala. Elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 14 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Standing crops are doing well. Reaping of rabi crops has been commenced in the Wai and Javli talukas. Preparation of land for the next season continues. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Bijapur.—Rabi jowari sown in black soil is in good condition. Other rabi crops are in fair condition. Reaping of wheat and gram is in progress. Cotton plants are reported to have been diseased in the Badami and Muddebihal talukas. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of cattle is good. The average price of food-grains is 18 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—The late crops are thriving. The condition of artisans and labourers and of cattle is good. The supplies of fodder, water and food are sufficient.

Dharwar.—The standing crops are generally good except in some places where cotton, wheat and jowari have been slightly damaged by easterly winds. The fodder supply is sufficient and the agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 19 seers 9 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rice harvest continues. Sowing of second crop has been almost completed and weeding commenced. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—Pressing of sugarcane and reaping of wheat are in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 9 seers 65 tolas, 12 seers 60 tolas, 15 seers 45 tolas and 13 seers 35 tolas respectively per rupee. The prices of food-grains are gradully falling.

Wadhwan.—Cotton picking is in progress in some places. Bajri sells at 15 and jowari at 16 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The agricultural stock and standing crops are in fair condition. Cotton picking continues in Baroda and in some parts of the Amreli Division. Poppy plants are in good condition and have borne capsules in some places, but the outturn is expected to be below average. The price of bajri is 27, of wheat 16, of superior rice 15 and of inferior rice 20 pounds per British rupee.

Very quietly—not even a bishop officiating or many of the Royal Family being present—the marble sarcophagus erected in memory of Prince Henry of Battenberg was dedicated in the Battenberg Chapel of Whippingham Church by the rector on the second anniversary of his death. Besides his widow and children the Queen and Princess Christian were present. Sir Walter Parratt was at the organ, and "Brief life is here our portion" was sung to a new setting by Signor Tosti.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	11
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	22	3	
	Esplanade	0	2	
B	Mandvie	3	3	37
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	5	2	
	Dongri	7	3	
C	Market	16	7	67
	Dhobi Talao	8[a]	5	
	Fanaswady	14	7	
	Bhuleshwar	10	2	
	Khara Talao	5	0	
	Kumbarwada	5	2	
D	Khetwady	7	1	15
	Girgaum	5[b]	3	
	Chowpaty	1	1	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	3	1	
E	Mazagon	22	3	44
	Tadwady	2	1	
	Second Nagpada	3	0	
	Kamatipura	13	7	
	Tardeo	9	0	
	Byculla	12	6	
	First Nagpada	2	1	
F	Parel	2	1	12
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	5
	Worlee	2	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	0
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		4	111
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		10	
	St George's		2	
	Memon		1	
	Oomer Jumal		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		2	
	Jain, Parel		4	
	Telugu		2	
	Ripon Road		2	
	Hindu		4	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Arthur Road		23	
	Govt. House, Parel		7	
	Dariasthan		2	
	Modykhana		7	
	Port Trust		2	
	Maratha		16	
	Mardwadi		2	
	Bhatia		2	
	J. J. Hospital		0	
	Brahma Khutri		2	
	Laud & Kapol Joint		4	
	Islami Nagdavi		2	
	Shikarpuri & Multani		1	
	Khoja		1	
	Kolsa Moholla		1	
	Total	182	171	302
	Total plague deaths to date	18,917	15,420	
	Same date last year	115	106	232
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	82

[a] One from Jeypore by rail.

[b] One from Jamnagur and one from Surat by rail.

NEW MEMBERS OF PLAGUE COMMITTEES.

It is formally notified that Government have appointed Surg.-Col. G. W. R. Hay, M.D., I.M.S., and Mr. Playford Reynold, M. I. C. E., members of the Bombay Plague Committee. It is understood that on the return of Mr. Edgerleys, Secretary to Government, from privilege leave, Mr. Morrison, who is acting for him, will take up the appointment of Collector of Bombay and will be given a seat on the Plague Committee.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. Newnham-Smith has been appointed a member of the Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee, vice Major W. C. Ross, resigned.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., has been appointed President of the Belgaum Plague Committee, vice Mr. W. W. Drew, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, on return to duty, is appointed to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

Lieutenants H. N. Young, I.C.S., and H. C. M. N. James, I.C.S., have been appointed on plague duty at Belgaum.

Lieutenant W. J. W. Brackenbury, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty at Palanpur from the 21st ultimo, vice Lieutenant Alexander, I.S.C., reverted to military duty.

RULES FOR CAMPING OUT IN SALSETTE.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector and District Magistrate at Thana, has forwarded the following notification to the Bombay Plague Committee:—

Persons resident in Bombay will be permitted to reside in camps of their own construction at selected places in the Thana District on the following conditions:—

(1) Each party to be composed of not less than six families, for whom a person (headman), who can, in the opinion of the Collector, be trusted, will make himself responsible.

(2) The site to be occupied will be allotted by the Collector, and as far as possible, according to the wishes of the party.

(3) Each family to build its own shed: the shed not to exceed 20 by 12 feet in size. Ten feet to be left between each shed and thirty feet between each line of sheds.

(4) The headman to be responsible for the cleanliness of his party's camp and for the using of an allotted site for natural purposes.

(5) A register of persons permitted to reside in the camp to be kept, showing the number of persons in each shed. The register to be open to inspection by any plague authority at any time.

(6) The headman to be responsible that every case of sickness in the camp is at once reported to the nearest plague authority or to such person as may be appointed for each camp.

(7) The head man to be responsible that all orders, which the District Magistrate may find it necessary to issue by reason of plague in the camp, will be obeyed without trouble.

(8) The head man to be responsible for damage done to trees or other property near the camp by members of his party.

(9) Each member of the party to undergo medical inspection before leaving Bombay in the first instance.

(10) Only the working members of each party to be allowed to go to Bombay daily. Each such person to travel only on a monthly railway pass.

(11) The headman to be responsible that no member of his party leaves the camp to live elsewhere. Any person sleeping out of the camp for one night to be considered to have gone to live elsewhere.

(12) Each party to make his own arrangements for its supply of food until ten days have elapsed from the arrival of the party in camp; none of its members to go into neighbouring villages.

(13) The camp site to be vacated and sheds cleared away within a week from the receipt of an order from the Collector, when the latter shall consider that there is no longer any reason persons should not return to Bombay.

(14) These conditions to be accepted in writing by the headman. Any breach thereof may be punished at the Collector's direction by withdrawal of permission to use the camp site.

Bandora, 9th February, 1898.

RAILWAY QUARANTINE.

The following arrangements for the prevention of the spread of infection of plague by persons travelling by railway are notified. Detention at the undermentioned camps is usually for ten days. The officers in charge of the various camps, etc., have the widest discretion as to stopping persons who, in their opinion, are suspicious:—

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bandora.—Detention and Observation Camp. Disinfection by steam (not yet ready).

Anand.—Detention and Observation Camp. Disinfection by steam and bathing arrangements.

Ahmedabad.—Station for check of Anand Camp certificates.

G. I. P. Railway.

Kalyan.—Detention and Observation Camp. Disinfection by steam (not yet ready).

A.—Calcutta Line.

Igatpuri and Nasik.—Stations for check of Kalyan Camp tickets.

Manmad.—Detention and Observation Camp. Disinfection by steam and bathing arrangements.

Bhusaval.—Detention and Observation Camp.

B.—Madras Line.

Khandala and Lonavla.—Stations for check of Kalyan Camp tickets.

Poona.—Detention and Observation Camp. Disinfection by steam and bathing arrangements.

Sholapur.—Detention and Observation Camp. Disinfection by steam.

Dhond.—Detention and Observation Camp.

S. M. Railway.

Kudchi.—Detention and Observation Camp.

Hubli.—Detention and Observation Camp. Disinfection by steam.

Dharwar and Gadag.—Detention and Observation Camp.

Londa.—Detention and observation Camp.

The Governor in Council has directed that the following shall be substituted for Rule 21 of the Plague Rules published in Government Notification of March 29 last:—

Every person practising medicine, whether qualified or not, shall report to a local Plague authority every plague case, or case of fever with glandular swellings, or suspicious case of sickness or fever, which comes to his notice or under his observation, within twelve hours after his obtaining knowledge of such case.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AT CUTCH.

The following Notification and Order have been issued by the Cutch State authorities:—

"As the plague is reported to have severely broken out in Bombay, it is hereby notified for general information, that all persons coming from that place will be allowed to proceed (to their destination) after undergoing detention for ten days, *i.e.*, two days of voyage and eight days (of detention) at Mandvi and after being subsequently subjected to proper medical examination and disinfection."

"As the plague has severely broken out at Bombay and as Notification No. 188 has been issued imposing detention on person coming from that place, it is ordered for the proper enforcement of the Notification that no passengers coming from Bombay shall be allowed to land from any steamer or vessel at any port other than Mandvi."

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters it is directed that when British officers are detailed for plague duty to serve with British soldiers, their language qualifications will be dispensed with; but when individual officers, without their men, are required, their language qualifications will be insisted upon.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District two dead bodies were examined, one at No. 1, Grant's Buildings, and the other on the road, near Lascar Lines, and the cause of death in both the cases was plague. The last mentioned case was imported from Tardeo. In the Fort District twenty-three cases occurred, out of which eighteen were removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital, two from Mody Street, and one each from the following localities:—Borah Bazaar Street, Hornby Road, Cowasji Patel Street, Bazaar Gate Street, Pitha Cross Lane, and Kompta Street. The remaining fifteen cases were distributed as under:—Two in Borah Bazaar Street, three in Bazaar Gate Street, two in Cowasji Patel Street, two in Mungesh Street, and one each in Hornby Road, Frere Road, Maruti Street, Meadow Street, and a roadside case near Bori Bunder. Twenty-two houses were evacuated. In the Mandvie ward sixteen plague cases, three suspicious cases, and four deaths were recorded. In C ward (north) Kumbarwada showed three cases and two deaths; Khara Talao four cases and five deaths; and Bhuleshwar four cases and five deaths. In the same ward (south) thirteen cases and ten deaths were recorded in the Market section; fourteen cases and ten deaths in the Dhobie Talao section, and seven cases and sixteen deaths in the Fanaswady section. Eleven contacts were despatched to the Wari Bunder Camp. In D ward (west) one death from plague was recorded and one case of plague removed to a hospital. Seven families, who had recently arrived from an infected district, were deported from the compound of the Walkeshwar Temple. Eleven contacts were also removed. In the same ward (east) four cases of plague and one case of suspicious fever were detected and sent to hospitals. Three dead bodies were examined, and the cause of death was plague. Fourteen contacts were despatched to the Wari Bunder Camp. In E ward (west) Kamatipura and Tardeo sections showed five cases of plague, four of suspicious fever, and six deaths due to the same disease. Ten contacts were removed. In Nagpada section four cases and three deaths were recorded. In the same ward (east) fifteen cases were removed to hospitals and six deaths recorded. Nineteen contacts were removed. In the Parel and Mahim districts one suspicious case was reported and four deaths from plague occurred.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were, yesterday, 119 deaths recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 1,060 patients remaining in them.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 675 persons were detained under observation in the Modikhana Camp, and 512 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

Another Segregation Camp is being constructed by the Plague Committee on Enttoop Hill, near Matoonga.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, Nesbit Lane, yesterday, was:—Khojas 81, and other nationalities 13. Total to date:—Khojas 4,764, and other nationalities 1,177;—grant total 5,941. Out of 4,764 Khojas, 1,004 are re-inoculated.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 452, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,945, making a total of 2,397 persons. Depatures by sea 1,406, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,334, making a total of 3,740 persons. An excess of departures of 1,343 persons over arrivals.

EXTORTION AND FALSE PERSONATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Constable Harris charged Mulchand Kelsey with false personation, and attempting to extort money from a tailor, named Keshav Khushal, having his shop on the Thakordwar Road. It appeared from evidence that on Tuesday afternoon accused went to complainant's shop and told him that he had come to inquire about a case concealed in his house. He then threatened to send him and other occupants of the house to the segregation camp, unless he was paid two rupees. This the complainant declined to do and gave him in custody of the police. Constable Harris found on inquiry that the accused was in the service of the Plague Committee some time ago, but was lately dismissed. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PLAGUE IN THE COMMON PRISON.

A fresh case of plague occurred in the Common Prison yesterday morning, and the patient was removed to the Parel Government House Hospital.

THE VEILED LADY.

Mme. Jouffroy d'Abbans, now in prison for black-mailing, has a varied career behind her. It was all ups and downs. Her real name is Chadoud. She is still fine looking. The face is that of a resolute woman. Her figure sets off handsome garments, but she does not wear the cestus of Venus, and probably never wore it. She sprung up, nobody exactly knows how, at Lyons. Her Spanish adventures were a good deal spoken of twelve years ago. Mme Jouffroy d'Abbans might pass for thirty-five, but her birth certificate is dated 1842. She would have been over fifty when she induced Vicomte Jouffroy d'Abbans to marry her. He was, when he did so, twenty-two, and a dashing young lieutenant of good fortune. He soon after went to Haiphong, where he obtained a divorce. The decision in the case deprives her of his name and the title of Vicomtesse. She keeps them, nevertheless. "Ce qui est bon a prendre est bon a garder." Mme. Jouffroy d'Abbans used, before her marriage, to live in an elegantly furnished *entre-sol* in the Rue Royale. She had many friends at the Cercle over the way—the Cercle where Baron Hirsch was blackballed, though nominated by the Duc de Chartres, The Beau Brummel of the establishment patronised her. She said that her relations with him were of a purely business nature. He used to get up the dinners and soirees on board her yacht *Le Jupiter*, which lay at anchor near the Cours de la Reine. Guests were often introduced by him. He made her, and kept her, fashionable. King Alphonso, the last time he was in Paris, went from the Elysee to see Mme. Jouffroy d'Abbans at her *entre-sol*. She had known him in Madrid, whither she followed him to console him for the rough reception he met with from the Parisians. It is said that he used to write to her, and that after his death Queen Christina bought the letters at the price Mme. Jeuffroy d'Abbans thought them worth. This lady cultivated military men of distinction both in Lyons and Paris. It was long thought she must be the veiled lady of Major Esterhazy's romance. The reason for seeing in her that mysterious person was her intimacy with Colonel Picquart. He might almost be her son. But in the French Army they like ripe beauty. I believe they always did. Josephine was considerably older than Napoleon.

THE UGANDA MUTINY.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

MAJOR MACDONALD'S CRITICAL POSITION.

The following graphic letter from Dr. A. R. Cook, of the Church Missionary Society, giving a detailed account of events in Uganda until November 7th, from the time when Dr. Cook and Mr. Pilkington arrived at Major Macdonald's camp in Usoga, where they had gone from the capital, is communicated through Reuter's Agency. Dr. Cook says.

On Saturday, October 23rd, we crossed the Nile with the Katikiro and twelve canoes. The river at the point where we crossed was about three miles wide. On landing we cautiously skirted the Fort at a distance of rather over a mile, and after three hours' slow and hot walking (we had 300 or 400 guns with us), we climbed the mighty ridges (500 feet high), on the top of which Major Macdonald's camp is, and reached it about noon. Here we had a most warm welcome both from Major Macdonald and Mr. Jackson. They had had a terrific fight on the preceding Tuesday, and some of the bodies were still lying about unburied. They had only 200 odd Swaheli natives, who are not remarkable for their fighting qualities, 18 Sikhs, who fought magnificently, and 10 Europeans. The rebels had already treacherously gained entrance into the strong Government fort at Lubas, and on the Monday morning, hearing that the English were coming, had twice occupied the crest of the hills, but not seeing them had foolishly retired to the camp. In the afternoon the Major arrived, and at once occupied the crest, and set about building a boma; 150 of the rebels came up laughing, and saying that they did not wish to fight but to have a shauri (palaver), and seeing that the Major was ready for them retired again. Only one face of the boma was completed by nightfall.

A HAILSTORM OF BULLETS.

In the grey of the morning, at 6 a.m., the Sikh sentries cried out that there were 300 men within 200 yards. Every one at once fell in, and the Nubians came on as before, laughing and saying they only wanted to have a shauri, and nothing was further from their minds than to fight. When within fifty yards they treacherously poured in a volley, but got more than they bargained for. Unfortunately, there was a lot of cover close by, and for five hours they poured a hailstorm of bullets on the Major's party. He calculates they fired about 30,000 rounds. Captain Fielding was shot through the heart about half-way through the engagement. Mr. Jackson, who is Acting Commissioner for Uganda, was shot through the right lung; and Dr. Macpherson, who killed and wounded seven with his own rifle, was hit in the shoulder by a piece knocked off the magazine of his rifle by a bullet, the latter whizzing past his eyes. Some 16 Swahelis were killed, and 18 wounded, and six out of the 18 Sikhs. The two Sikhs working the Maxims were both shot. The Maxims were not very much used, as the rebels came on in splendidorther in skirmishing lines, bringing in their first and second reserves, &c.

AS A LAST EXTREMITY.

Finally, as the Major's ammunition was running out, he gave the word for a flank charge as a last extremity, and the Nubians at length turned tail and ran for their fort, their flight being hastened by a Busoga chief Kerania, who appeared on the scene.

Dr. Macpherson was delighted that I had come, as he was wounded himself and had to look after all the other wounded, so it was not long before I got to work. We all mess together in a large tent, the food being provided out of the Government stores. Major Macdonald asked Pilkington to conduct a service, but there was no time. We had a tremendous storm of rain, the second since we arrived, but by firmly strengthening the ropes and knocking in the pegs, and having two boys holding on like grim death to the tent poles, we weathered it. In the morning I dressed the wounded Sikhs, and in the afternoon the Swahelis.

THE MAJOR'S CAMP—A GLORIOUS VIEW.

There is a glorious view here, to the west the lake dotted with islands, rounding creeks and peninsulas, with the Nile flowing out to the north, and Uganda ten miles away; while to the east Busoga looks like a huge dark green carpet stretching away to Kavirondo, and bounded on the south by the lake. It is one of the finest sights in Africa. The rebel fort is lying just beneath us, and there is a good telescope mounted in one of the salients, at which some one is always stationed. Being 500 feet above the fort, we look right into it, and see everything that goes on. They have a good herd of cattle, sheep and goats. In the evening I was on the first watch, from 8-30 p.m. to 1-30 a. m. It was pitch dark, and very difficult to keep awake. I went round every half-hour to see that all the sentries were awake.

WORKING THE HOTCHKISS GUNS.

The Hotchkiss guns arrived at 8 a.m., on the 25th, and a message was sent to tell the Nubians of its arrival. In the afternoon we noticed a group of Baganda getting nearer and nearer a Nubian picket, and presently we saw a puff of smoke dart out from a Nubian's rifle, and presently a second and a third, but the Baganda were not slow in replying, and presently the Nubians began to retire, finally running like rabbits into the fort. The Baganda lost three killed and ten wounded. On October 26 three shells were fired from the Hotchkiss. The first pitched 200 yards from the fort, which was 2,900 yards away; the second 50 yards short, and the third pitched right in. Unfortunately it was only a small (3lb) shell. It is tiring being on watch every other night for five hours and doing the medical work as well. In the afternoon of the 27th we paid a visit to the Church Missionary Society station here about two miles away, and to our joy found everything untouched. We were, however, recalled as the Nubians fixed bayonets and paraded round the fort.

CHUNK-CHUNKING OF THE REBELS' MAXIMS.

A brisk skirmish took place the following morning The Major set 1,000 Baganda and Basoga to work to cut the plantations down in the garden adjoining the fort, from which the Nubians got much of their food. The Nubians promptly attacked them, but the Baganda gallantly repulsed the attack and drove them into the fort. From above we could see almost every shot fired, and we were just rejoicing when we heard the chunk-chunking sound of the Maxims. It was the first time we knew the rebels were able to work the Maxims they had captured from the steamer. The Baganda at once fell back. We were looking on with field glasses at the result of the shells, eleven of which were pitched into the fort and its neighbourhood. Twice, with beautiful precision, they were pitched into two groups of people, but they did not seem to do much damage, one or two figures lay still and two or three crawled away. Then some one touched my arm and said, "Here are the wounded."

ASTONISHING FORTITUDE.

The Baganda showed astonishing fortitude. One of the first to walk gaily in was a man with his arm broken and his elbow injured. Others had fractured thighs, &c. The ground was covered with them, and we hurried from one to another dressing the wounds, taking out bullets, &c. One died on the spot, and another in the afternoon. Meanwhile the English officers had been much struck with the bravery of the Baganda, and lining up gave them three hearty cheerrs. They lost twenty killed and fifty-four wounded. The Nubians lost about forty killed and wounded. Natnieri Mulindi, the Mubaka, who went with me to Koki, killed two Nubians, and was then killed himself. The majorty of the killed and wounded are Christians. They are the bravest of the lot. Macpherson and myself are now let off the night watches as we have so much medical work to do.

OUR LOSSES—500 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The rebels are quite cooped up, the Baganda on the right flank, the Basoga on the left, and Macdonald's party in front. They, however, still get plenty of food. In the afternoon Pilkington and I went again to the mission station, and got caught in a thunderstorm coming back, and got soused. One of the lightning flashes struck a gun in a Baganda hut, and ricochetted off on to five men. They sent for me to see them. Two were slightly burnt, the burns being like a shower of rain drops. Major Macdonald hesitates to attack directly the rebel fort as he estimates our loss at from 4 to 500 men in killed and wounded. An attempted night attack, or rather night feint, was abortive owing to a panic seizing the Swahelis, who broke and fled from the fort.

ABORTIVE NEGOTIATIONS.

On Oct. 31 negotiations were going on as the rebels profess to want to surrender. On Nov. 1 the Nubians sent up a message to say they would evacuate the fort if allowed to cross over the Nile and to march to Kampata to settle their shauri there, on condition that we all remained here!!! On the following day a man came up to camp who had actually seen the corpses of the three Europeans still fastened together by a chain. I was still interrogating him when the long-delayed mail came in over a fortnight late. These days, however, we just take our letters when we get them. Fletcher Lloyd, and Wilson, of Busoya (the C. M. S. man whom we thought at first had been captured by the rebels, but who turned up all right at Mengo) came in to-day. On Nov. 3, I took part of Pilkington's watch from 6 a.m., and sat reading my letters with great content, and at intervals watching a magnificent sunrise. The peace negotiations quite fell through.

LAYING SIEGE TO THE REBEL FORT.

Another doctor has arrived here, and as Mr. Jackson is not getting on well here, it was decided that I should bring him up to the capital and look after him there. The Major has had a strong fort built here, into which every one will move to-morrow, and then on Saturday he proposes to closely invest the rebel fort, digging entrenched lines at a distance of about 400 yards. I have had all the wounded Baganda sent by canoe to the capital. I have also asked to have another large ward to hold 20 beds built for me at my hospital.

We expect Major Macdonald will succeed in taking the fort this week. The only danger at present is lest the 500 Nubians in Bunyoro, or the 300 in Budu, revolt. They are making a strong fort here at Kampala, but we have a mightier protection in the Lord. "He knoweth them that put their trust in Him."

ROMAN SOUTHWARK.

On the river bank, at the corner of Clink Street, an ancient jetty was found; and in the new Southwark Street, deep down, groups of piles, pointed below, on which houses had been built. In many of the later buildings Roman tiles have been found. These remains are quite sufficient to prove that many wealthy people lived in Roman Southwark, and that they occupied villas built on piles beside the causeway. Since, too, from the earliest times Southwark was famous for its inns, and since the same conditions prevailed in the fourth as in the fourteenth century, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the people who drove those long lines of packhorses laden with goods for London used Southwark as a place in which to deposit their merchandise before taking it across the Bridge: they halted in Southwark. Twice, before the arrival of the East Saxons, we get a glimpse in history of South London. The first is the rout of the usurper, the Emperer Allectus, after the battle of Clapham Common.

Towards the close of the third century the succession of usurpers who sprang up everywhere in the outlying portions of the Empire contained six who came from Britain. What effect these movements had upon the security of South London we have no means of learning. The history, however, of Carausius and his successor Allectus affords material for reflection. The former, who was of Belgian origin, rose to be the Count of the Saxon Shore—in other words, Admiral of the Roman Fleet. In this capacity he kept the seas free from pirates; enriched himself; became famous for his courage and his generosity; usurped the title of Cæsar, fought with and defeated the fleets of Maximian, and reigned in Britain for seven years. His headquarters were London and Southampton; near the latter place—at Bittern—is still seen the quay at which his ships were moored. His rule, of which we know little, was certainly strong and firm. Coins exist in great numbers of Carausius. They represent his arrival:—"Expectate, veni"—"Come, thou long expected!" Then his triumph!—"Shout IO ten times." He held gladiatorial sports at London; he appointed a British senate. Then came the time when he must fight or die. Like the King of the Grove, the Usurper held his throne on that condition. Carausius, for some unknow reason, would not fight when the chance was offered—therefore he died. Another King of the Grove, Allectus by name, one of his officers, killed him and reigned in his stead. Then he, too, had to fight for crown and life. He accepted the challenge; he awaited with an army of Franks and Britons the arrival of the Roman forces sent to quell him: he awaited them in London. When the enemy drew near, he led out his men across the Bridge, and gave battle to the Roman general, Asclepiodotus, on the wild heath south of London, immediately beyond the rising ground—we now call the place Clapham Common—and there he fell bravely fighting. He had enjoyed the purple for three years. Perhaps, when he crossed the Bridge, conscious that he was going to meet his fate—either to continue an Emperor for another spell or die—he reflected that for such a splendid three years run it was worth while to risk, and even to lose, his life at the end.

This is, I say, the first glimpse we get of South London in history. We see the army marching across the Bridge and along the Causeway, shouting and singing. We see them a few hours later, flying from the field, rushing headlong over the Causeway, through the lines of villas to the Bridge. The terrified people, those who lived in the villas, run over the Bridge after them. Once across the Bridge, the soldiers found that there was left in the City neither order nor authority. They therefore began to sack and pillage the rich houses, and to murder the inhabitants. Remember that all over the Roman Empire none were permitted to carry arms except the soldiers. Therefore there could be no defence. The pillage went on until the victorious general had got his army—or some of it—across the Bridge. How long it would take to bring up his troops, whether the Bridge was held by the Franks, whether the defeated army made any organised opposition, we know not. All we are told is that the Roman soldiers fought hand to hand with those of the dead Usurper in the streets of London, and that the latter were all massacred.

In the year 457 we get a second glimpse of Southwark in the flight of another defeated host. The Britons had gone forth to fight the Saxon invaders: they met the enemy—Hengist and Æsc his son—at "Creckanford"—Cragsford: they were defeated; four thousand of them were killed; the remainder fled; they never stopped until they reached London Bridge; we can see them flying bareheaded, without weapons, along the Causeway and through the narrow gates of the Bridge. Alas, the old villas along the Causeway are deserted and in ruins; the place has been desolate for many years—since the Saxons began to swarm about the country; the former residents, if they are living still, are behind the walls; and their sons are carrying on the war which is to last two hundred long years, and to leave its memories of hatred behind it for fifteen hundred years at least. The gardens are grown over, the orchards are neglected, the inns are empty and ruinous.

Before long there falls the silence of death upon the walled City and the Bridge and the settlements of the South. All alike are deserted: the tide idly laps the piles of the rotting Bridge; it rolls along the empty wharves bearing no keel upon its bosom; there is no boat on the river, there is no smoke from any house; there is no life, no sign of life, in the place which had formerly been so crowded and so busy. The timbered face of the embankment gave way and crumbled into the river; the causeway was eaten by the tides here and there; the low grounds once more became a marsh; and the wild birds returned, undisturbed, to their former haunts.—*Pall Mall Magazine.*

ZOLA'S "J'ACCUSE."

The Paris correspondent of *Truth* writes:—I do not think much of the style of Zola's last manifesto. It is mere "copy," and wants nerve. He accuses with broad egotism, in separate paragraphs, the War Minister, the head of the General Staff, and all the officers who sat on the Dreyfus Court-martial. It is easy to say nine times over *J'accuse.* Read Zola's letter to Felix Faure, and then compare it with everything Voltaire wrote on Calas. You will then see how much "copy" there is in the one and how little in the other. Every word that falls from the pen of Voltaire is alive, and full of electricity as a torpedo. He forces, by the mere statement of his case, his own conclusion on the reader. What he writes is full of heat, and yet there is not a hot word.

I am not at all sure of the guilt of Dreyfus. But neither his brother Mathieu, Scheurer-Kestner, nor Zola has afforded any reason for believing in his innocence. Esterhazy is a pickle, but that is foreign to the matter. He is descended from the Esterhazy who was so compromisingly intimate with Marie Antoinette, and who was a great rascal. Curiously enough, he looks Semitic, and Disraeli claimed kindred with his family through Father Abraham. What was really against Dreyfus was his rush, his way of climbing over the wall instead of entering at the door, when advancement or opportunities were to be gained. He was, at the Ecole d'Application, a pupil of Colonel Picquart, who did so much voluntary detective work on his behalf. The other pupils said that he "picked the Professor's teeth." This brought him into bad odour. Picquart conceived for him a passionate friendship, and stood by him through thick and thin. The way the Jews have of never admitting that a Jew can be in the wrong tells against him. I am not a believer in officers' justice, at any rate when looked at in relation to technical rules. The charges against Dreyfus may not have appeared convincing to some of the officers who tried him. But they all thought that if he was not unquestionably a traitor, he was an intriguing, selfish fellow, *qui voulait toute la couverture pour lui.* Some members of the court-martial were certainly hostile to him on race and religious grounds. Major Paty de Clam, who investigated the charges and prepared the case for the prosecution, is an out-and-out clerical. The Dreyfus-Esterhazy issue is being rapidly lost sight of. The question now arising is whether a military Government with an anti-Semitic mission would not best suit the times. General Boisdefire, the head of the General Staff, is not only clerical, but personally enjoys the esteem of Nicholas II. He was constantly with H.I.M. when he was in France to confer on military subjects. Russia, being anti-Semitic, might be glad to see in France a *Governement du sabre et du goupillon.*

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th February 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	...	...	...	..
Teheran	10	1	51 p.m.	...	52
Suez	10	2	55 p.m	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 10th February 1898.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	6	...	8
" Karachi	1	20	..	4
" Madras	..	32	..	3

Lieutenant H. D. Hammond, R.A., we regret to say, has died at Nowshera of the wound he recently received. It will be remembered that on 2nd January, General Hammond took a force up the Tsera Nulla to examine some caves nightly occupied by the enemy. While the searching was in progress a number of carefully aimed shots fell near the little group of staff officers, one of which struck Lieutenant Hammond, who was acting as the General's Orderly Officer. The wound was not reported to be serious at the time.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 7.

Quentin, Major, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Will, Lt, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Lenehan, Surg-Capt, Bo A M S, on duty, from Meerut.
Spurrell, Major, Bengal 5th Lancers, on duty from Meerut.
Carew, Capt, Punjab 4th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Rawalpindi.
Kellie, Capt, M S, 2nd M I, on furlough, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—February 8.

Quenton, Major, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Will, Lt, Bo, Major, Bo 4th Rifles, on duty to Ahmedabad.
Shuttleworth, 2nd Lt., Bo, York L I. on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Johnston, Capt. Bengal, 15th Lancers, to rejoin Regt. to Ferozepore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th February, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress—Review order—Khaki.

2. The Regiment will fall in for church parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 5 p.m., on Sunday, the 13th instant. Dress.—Khaki, helmets and side arms. Pouches will not be worn.

3. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-15 p.m., to-day Friday the 11th instant. Members attending should bring rifles, &c. Dress.—any.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 4367 Vol. R. H Orton.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th February, 1898.

1. The Corps will parade for Class Firing at Coorla on Saturday, the 12th instant. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case. Dress drill order, "Carbines only." Light refreshments will be provided.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Fort Head-quarters on Friday, the 11th inst., at 6-30 p.m.

3. The following matches will be competed on Sunday, the 13th instant.

Match V.—Open to the Gunners and Honorary Members of the B. V. A. only. Ranges 200 and 500 yards. 1st prize, a Cup, presented by Messrs. Marcks and Co.

Match VI.—"H. E. the Governor's Cup," open to all efficient Volunteers.—Ranges 200 and 300 yards.

1st Prize.—A Cup presented by H. E. the Governor. Competitors in this match must use the M. H. Carbine or Rifles.

Match VII.—"The Celerity and Precision Match." Conditions, Competitors to start from the 300 yards Firing Point on the word "advance" run to the 200 yards Firing Point, and fire as many shots as possible in one minute.

1st Prize.—Presented by Brig.-Gen. Ventris.

Match VIII.—"Disappearing Target." Open to all efficient Volunteers. Range 200 yards. Competitors to fire 7 shots at a disappearing target.

1st Prize.—Presented by Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co. Prospectus with further conditions, &c., may be had on application.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, February 10.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H D Rendall, I C S, to be ex-officio Asst Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr J A G Wales, I C S, transferred.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr R MacTier, Dist Supt of Police, Satara, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr R MacTier, proceeding on leave, or pending further orders:—Mr J E Penton to be Dist Supt of Police Satara, Mr W Heyland to act as Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr Penton.

H E the Governor in Council as pleased, under Sec 5 of the Act, to appoint the undermentioned officers in the district of Shikarpur to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police:—Rao Saheb Jethanand Hemraj, Mukhtyarkar, taluka Ghotki, Rao Saheb Isardas Manghanmal, Mukhtyarkar, taluka Mirpur, and Rao Saheb Teumal Jethsing, Mukhtyarkar, taluka Ubauro.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise A'zam Ramkrishna Vencatrao Pandidri, Mahalkari, petha Hukeri in the district of Belgaum, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest, under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Rao Bahadur Damodar Govind Gharpure, acting first class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Nasik District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district, and under Sec 28 of the Act, to invest him, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court of Nasik, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise, Azam Kashinath Govind Deshmukh, special Head Karkun, taluka Satara in the district of Satara to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

A'zam Shambhu Abaji Sabne, Head Karkun, taluka Koregaon in the dist of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Azam Balkrishna Mahadeo Adhye, sub pro tem. Head Karkun, taluka Sirur, in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Sec 5 of the Act, to appoint Mr W C Shepherd, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Thana, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police

Rao Saheb Chimnaji Raghunath Karkare, Second class Subordinate Judge of Athni, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J K N Kabraji, on return to duty, to be Asst Collr, Bijapur.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the Bombay University:—Surg-Major-General G Bainbridge, M D; Sheriarji Dadabhai Bharucha, Esq; J C G Bowen, Esq; Rev T Henriques, D D., Ph D, D C L, D R L, Rao Bahadur Shriram Bhikaji Jatar, B A Manekji Dorabji Kanga, Esq, B A, LL B; J W P Muir-Mackenzie, Esq. I C S, M R A C; Damodar Ganesh Padhye, Esq, M A; Jamsetji N Tata, Esq; Rev G P Taylor, D D, Casim Sumar Tharani, Esq, M A; and Narayan Gunaji Welinkar, Esq, M A, LLB.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be members of the Bombay Plague Committee:—Surgn Col G W R Hay, M D, I M S, and Mr Playford Reynolds, M Inst C E.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Col E D Newnham-Smith, I S C., to be a member of the Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee vice Major W C Ross, resigned.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R E Enthoven, I C S, to be President of the Belgaum Plague Committee vice Mr W W Drew, I C S resigned.

Lieuts H N Young, I S C, and H C M N James, I S C, have been appointed on Plague duty at Belgaum with effect from the forenoon of the 24th ultimo.

Lieut W J W Brackenbury, I S C, has been appointed on Plague duty at Palanpur from the 21st ultimo vice Lieut Alexander, I S C, reverted to Military duty.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bhaskar Waman Deshpande, residing at Kade, is appointed, with effect from the 15th Feb 1898, to be a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the villages of [1] Kade, [2] Sheri Khurd, [3] Dongargan and [4] Devi Nimbgaon in the Jamkhed Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

Mr Manilal Maganlal is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Dholka in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr Purshotamrai Mansukhram, deceased.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr Ramchandra Sakharam Barve, Head Clerk to the Collector of Thana, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Mahim in the Thana Dist during the absence on privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days of Rao Saheb Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik or until further orders.

Central Division.

Mr S R Arthur, I C S., returned to duty on the 31st ultimo, in the forenoon, and is placed on special Plague duty in the Satara City until the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Dwarkanath Dharmaji Kamat of Rajaram College.

The Gibbs Prize, consisting of books, has been awarded to Shripad Shantaya Shirali of Wilson College.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship for the Intermediate Arts Examination, tenable for one year, has been awarded to A. Camrudin Amirudin Abdullatif of St. Xavier's College.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Manekji Bamanji Davar of Elphinstone College.

The Hughlings Prize, consisting of books, has been awarded to Dadabhai Cowasji Watchmaker of Deccan College.

The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sankersett Prize, consisting of books, has been awarded to Vinayak Sakharam Ghate of Fergusson College.

The Bai Aimai Kharshedji Rustamji Cama Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Ardeshir Dorabji Dastur of Elphinstone College.

The Bai Dayacore M. Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Vinayak Sakharam Ghate of Fergusson College.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship for the Previous Examination, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Mirza Ali Akbar Hussein Khan of Wilson College.

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Miss Kashibai Vasudev Navrange of Fergusson and Wilson Colleges.

The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Mancharsha Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder of New High School, Bombay.

The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Abdul Hossein Kashani, Scottish High School, Byculla.

PURELY PERSONAL.

SHOULD Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice win the Cricklade election there will arise the curious coincidence of three successive Secretaries of State for War having brothers of opposite political views sitting in Parliament during their tenure of office. In Lord Salisbury's second Ministry, Mr. Edward Stanhope was War Minister from 1887 to 1892, during which period the Hon. Philip Stanhope sat as Liberal member for Wedhesbury. In the Liberal Ministry which reigned from 1892 to 1895 Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had as a family foil his elder brother, Mr. J. A. Campbell, the Conservative representative of Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities; and now if Lord E. Fitzmaurice becomes the Liberal member for Cricklade he will serve as a political balance to his brother the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. Wilson Barrett, at Sydney the other day, said that all persons who do not go to the theatre are not doing their duty to "the people, to the nation, and to God." This, we suppose, must be true, for we note that Madame Sarah Bernhardt in her application to the Burgomaster of Brussels for the lease of the Theatre Royal du Parc stated that she would do the impossible that "this charming theatre may become the temple of art, of ethics, and of morality." Is there any virtue which, in the opinion of certain of its advocates, the theatre does not possess!

After fifty-four years' service as organist of the Temple Church Dr. Edward John Hopkins has resigned, and has been granted a handsome pension. He has also been asked to accept the post of honorary organist. As one of the "children of the Chapel Royal," Dr. Hopkins took part in the service at the coronation of William IV., and has been present at a series of notable functions in many cathedrals from that day till the Jubilee service at St. Paul's last year. He is not only one of the oldest but sone of the most skilled of living organists.

The Huguenot Society of America has decided to hold, on April 13, a celebration of the Tercentenary of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes. Professor Baird, the historion of the Huguenots, has sent a warm invitation to various English and Continental representatives of French Protestantism to be present at the proceedings, which will take place in New York. The Huguenot Society of London, which numbers Lord Rosebery among its Fellows, owing to his ancestral interest in the houses of Bouverie and Drelincourt, will be represented by not less than three Fellows. One of these will be Mr. Arthur Giraud Browning, who was practically the founder of the Society, and is a walking encyclopædia of information about the Anglo-Huguenot, immigration to which England owed a heroic Field-Marshal, Ligonier, a bevy of her best Anglo-Indian officers, and an impetus to her skilled trades which will never die out.

The Glasgow Pen and Pencil Club has arranged for the insertion of memorial tablets in the walls of buildings formerly occupied by eminent men, or, in cases where the original houses have disappeared, in the buildings which now occupy their sites. In its first list the Club includes Thomas de Quincey, Edward Irving and Carlyle, Sir John Moore, and William Motherwell. Sir John Moore will be commemorated on the wall of a large drapery warehouse. The room where Edward Irving entertained Carlyle is now a factor's office. The whirligig of time has reserved its most grotesque effect for De Quincey. His name, on imperishable bronze, will be set upon, of all places in the world, an Insurance Office, and its name, to emphasise the inappopriateness, happens to be the "Prudential."

The erection of a statue to Mr. Villiers, which was unveiled in his presence at Wolverhampton in 1879, is not only instance at home of a popular public man being honoured by a statue in his lifetime. Thus a statue has been erected in Aberdeen by public subscription in honour of Dr. William A. Hunter, who was member for Aberdeen from 1885 till his retirement from the House of Commons, owing to ill-health, a year ago. Dr. Hunter may be regarded as the principal agent in securing free education for Scotland. So, too, some years ago, a statue was erected to Lord Ardilaun (Sir Arthur Guinness) by the citizens of Dublin, in recognition of his princely gift of St. Stephen's Green as a public park for the people of the Irish Metropolis. Besides we have one in Bombay also.

The notice in the *Times* of Dean Liddell is mainly concerned with his labours as a University Commissioner and his directly academic work—he graduated in the same year as Earl Canning, Dean Scott, Canon W. E. Jelf, and Professor H. E. Vaughan—but the writer recalls one delicious story. An undergraduate had failed to cap him in the street. "How long have you been a member of the University, my lord?" said the Dean, "A week, sir." "I understand," was the reply, "that puppies cannot see till they are eight days old."

Miss Maude Adams, the popular American actress who is probably going to spend next summer with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barrie, comes of theatrical stock, and was born in Salt Lake City. Her first part with Mr. John Drew was Suzanne in "The Masked Ball," and the same company she created with conspicuous success Jessie Keber in "The Bauble Shop," and Dorothy in "Rosemary." With reference to the last, Mr. Parker, the part author, wrote: "Miss Adams puts into the part such an amount of personal genius, such an individuality, as I am sure neither my friend and collaborator, Mr. Murray Carson, nor I had ever conceived it capable of containing."

The *British Weekly* tells a story concerning Dr. Temple and his family. The Archbishop is on excellent terms with the two sons who were born to him late in life. One of them, the story goes, was sent recently to circus. He was asked when he came back how he liked the clown. "Oh," was the reply, "he was very good, but not a patch on Dad when he is shaving himself." Those who have seen Archbishop Temple will appreciate the comparison. Archdeacon Sinclair tells that the Archbishop takes a pleasure in reading these stories. This will be another for him to enjoy.

Sir Henry Fowler does not write out his speeches, he told a representative of the *Young Man* the other day:—"My plan is to saturate my mind with the facts; and then to make a few notes of the order in which I propose to deal with them in my speech, and these notes are confined to the facts and their verification. Almost every speaker has a different method, but this is a mine, and I hope—sometimes I am disappointed—that the words in which I think I can clothe the skeleton ideas will come at the right moment." In answer to a further question, Sir Henry said he had never indulged in any form of outdoor sport. His one recreation has always been reading.

During the last few days reference has been made more than once to the late Sir Tatton Sykes, the present baronet's father, respecting whom many stories are told. One of these is to the effect that, sitting one day on a fence near sledmere, Sir Tatton was accosted by a tramp, who mistook him for a farmer, as well he might, the old gentleman affecting the dress of the yeoman. "Nay, my lad," he replied, "I can gie ye nought, but dos't see you house? Sir Tatton Sykes lives there, an' he'll gie ye summat." The man trudged off up the road, and the baronet slipped back to the hall by a path, and gave the butler instructions to let the tramp have a good meal, and handed him a sovereign to give to his strange guest. Half-an-hour latter the tramp, returning again, saw what he regarded as the old farmer still seated on the fence. "Well, my lad," said the latter, "how did ye get on?" "Oh, thank you, I got a splendid dinner, and the ale was the best I ever tasted." "Did ye get nought else?" was the remark of the astonished "farmer." "Here, come along back with me." Letting himself and his companion in by a side entrance, Sir Tatton rang for the butler, who turned ashy at the unexpected sight which met his gaze. Looking sternly at him for a minute or two, Sir Tatton said: "There's no occasion for me to make your mouth call your face a liar. You've been with me a long time, so I'll let you off light. Give this man £2 and send £5 to the York Hospital, or pack your traps up and go."

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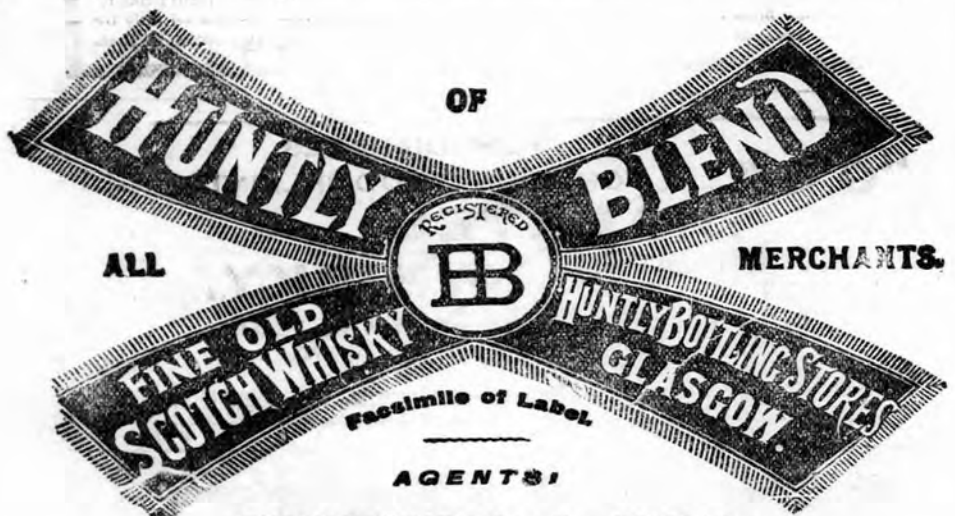

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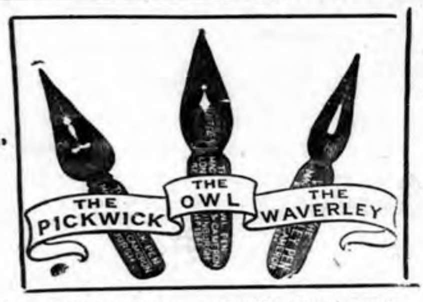

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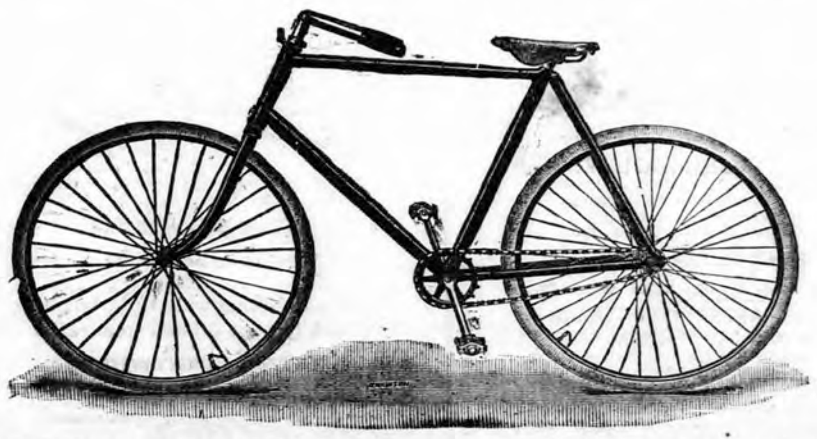

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